

House Passes Tariff Bill

The Underwood Tariff Bill was passed by the House of Representatives, last Thursday, the vote being 281 to 139. Five Democrats voted against the bill and two Republicans for it. Four Progressives supported it and four-teen opposed it. There was great rejoicing in the House when the Speaker announced the vote. The bill has gone to the Senate where it will be discussed and possibly several amendments offered, but there is little prospect of a change.

It is thought that the House will now take up the matter of currency reform. In general the country does not seem to be disturbed as heretofore when sweeping changes were being made in the tariff. There are a few croakers, however, who say, "dark days for industry" may be expected. But they will hardly come unless they are forced by high financiers, for the reason that the majority of Republicans as well as Democrats want a reduction in the tariff and turned down Mr. Taft because of his failure to carry out the Republican platform of 1907.

Presbyterian Assemblies Meet

Atlanta is the chief center of church interest this week, something like fifteen hundred delegates representing two million church members from the four Presbyterian organizations having gathered there.

They are the Northern Presbyterian Church, the Southern, the United and the Associate Reform Presbyterian Church, the latter holds its meetings, however, separate from the other three. The matter of union of the different branches is to be discussed and religious education will be an important topic. It was expected that the "confession of faith" would come up for discussion, but the individual churches or synods settled that matter adversely, deciding to hold on to the "elect infant clause" thus committing the church still to the belief that some infants are fore-ordained to eternal death.

OUR SPECIAL FEATURE

We are running as a special feature this week, an article recently reprinted by the College from the Saturday Evening Post on the young man and college life; his choice of work and his share of play.

The article is from the pen of Senator Albert J. Beveridge and is a masterpiece of its kind.

It can be secured in pamphlet form from The Citizen or from The Secretary of Berea College for ten cents postpaid.

POULTRY MANAGEMENT

All poultry raisers will profit by reading the article on page 7 of our home course in scientific agriculture series. This is the 8th article of the series and deals with the poultry yard, special attention being given to the housing of fowls.

TOMATO CULTURE

On page 7 will also be found a special article on tomato culture, full instructions being given as to the preparation of the soil, setting of plants, etc., on a tenth acre plot.

INCREASED ACRE YIELD

Another article of interest to agriculturists, found on our agricultural page, shows the advances that have been made in agriculture during the last twenty years, the increased yield per acre of the corn, wheat, barley, oats, rye and the hay crops being given.

THE HOUSE FLY

For several weeks to come there will be found, scattered through the pages of The Citizen, brief articles on the fly nuisance. A beginning is made this week with the history of the fly in pictures on our 8th page instead of a poem. Another injunction to swat the fly will be found on page 4.

THE ORATORIO

On page 5, will be found, in condensed form, the story of Esther. This is the subject of the oratorio to be rendered by the Harmonia Society, Monday evening, June 2nd. We are running the story in order that those who expect to be present on that occasion may familiarize themselves with it.

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WHICH WILL HE THROW DOWN?

Children have a method of their own of testing each others affection for their little circle of acquaintances. It is a game they all play at. It goes something like the following:

Mary to Willie. If you had Bettie and Nora and Katie on top of the house, which would you throw down and kill, which would you leave up there to starve, and which would you take home with you?

Willie knows at once what he would do, but for appearance sake he seems to deliberate for a long time, and then announces that he would have to take, say, Katie home with him, leave Bettie to starve and cast Nora down.

Then Willie turns questioner and Mary must tell how she would dispose of George and Harry and Sammy. Her reply is, of course, equally deliberate, but the "pon honor" pact at the beginning leaves no doubt in Willie's mind that the one she would take home with her is the one she loves the best.

There is an amiable tho somewhat mythical gentleman, affectionately called "Uncle Sam," whose official residence is Washington, who is being forced rather reluctantly to play at this little game just now. And the matter is the more serious for our "Uncle" for the reason that he is confronted with not a supposed but a real case. He actually has two estimable ladies on top of the house or some where even more dangerous and is asked to decide what he will do with them. They are Miss States Rights and Miss Christianity. His dilemma is aggravated by the fact that while he has been constant in his professions of love for the latter he has just recently pledged his affections to the former after a prolonged estrangement.

Lest some one may fail to appreciate the above, we point to President Wilson saying to California, I recognize your right as a sovereign state to pass the Japanese Alien Land Law; and, on the other hand, Japanese statesmen citing two fundamental teachings of the Christian religion—that God hath made of one blood all nations, and the Golden Rule—and declaring that the issue of peace or war depends upon whether we are willing to practice the religion which we profess and of which we claim to be the chief exponents.

While our "Uncle" no doubt already has his mind made up, he is seemingly deliberating and in the brief respite dispatches one frantic message after another to Miss States Rights renewing his vows but pleading with her for love's sake to save him from having to decide against Miss Christianity by making a supreme sacrifice of herself by climbing down off of the house top without his assistance.

STORY WON'T DOWN

If the fact that a story persists and gains credence as the days go by can be taken as in any sense proof of its truth, there must be some basis for the claim of the compact between Governor McCreary and Congressman Stanley.

The Congressman is reported to have made denial of the charge while the Governor seems to think it best to remain silent. Nevertheless the report persists that Stanley is out of the race for the Senate, will run again for Congress, support McCreary for the Senatorship in 1914 and in return be supported by McCreary for Governor the following year.

The Beckham supporters profess to believe that the scheme has really been hatched and the claim is persistently made that the liquor interests of the State are behind the compact.

Meanwhile the voters are beginning to think that the Governor had better get busy in the interest of the State's finances if he expects to get to the Senate or anywhere else except to political oblivion.

May I be There to See Wednesday, June 4th.

The Berea Commencement is in many ways the most interesting gathering known in this part of the world. There is nothing like it.

It begins early. The band strikes up and the procession moves from Ladies Hall towards the Tabernacle at ten minutes past eight. By half past eight two thousand people are seated in the Tabernacle while other thousands are moving over the grounds to visit various exhibits.

In the Printing Office the press and typesetting machine are on exhibition.

In the Industrial Building may be seen the wood-working machinery.

The Laundry and Agricultural shows, as well as some schoolrooms in which students' dressmaking and hand-made furniture are shown, attract hundreds of visitors.

In Science Hall are shown some of the wonders of electricity and modern science.

In Lincoln Hall there are still other sights, and part of the time the great reflectoscope shows pictures to an admiring throng.

In the Library nobody reads the 26,000 books, but everybody sees the great picture of The Boy Lincoln, the sword of General Cassius M. Clay, the hunting knife of Daniel Boone, the ancient books showing the beginnings of the art of printing and book binding, and the autograph letters of great men.

But let us hasten from these attractive exhibits to the great Tabernacle. From 8:30 until 9 come the industrial features. We shall see the trained nurses bandage up a boy who is supposed to have his shoulder broken. We shall see the agricultural graduates prune and set a young apple tree; and we may see the carpenter boys build a house in ten minutes.

At precisely 9 o'clock a cannon will be fired which gives notice to everybody that the Industrial Department exercises are over and those of the Normal ready to begin. Berea's Normal School is famous through ten states for its training of country school teachers and for the high grades which its students get in all examinations. Twenty-nine young people, representing not only Kentucky, but Indiana, Virginia, Tennessee, Oklahoma and North Carolina will come forward with brief speeches.

In the middle of these Normal graduating speeches two guns will be fired to give notice that people who wish can leave the Tabernacle while others come in, and at 10:20 there will be three guns to notify the crowd that the Normal graduates are through and the College grad-

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Berea First in Athletics

As we go to press news comes by long distance telephone from Georgetown that Berea carried away the highest honors in the Kentucky Inter-collegiate Athletic Association meet held there yesterday.

Berea led with 58 points, 21 points ahead of Georgetown which followed Berea with 37 points.

Transylvania took third place with 17 points while Central University brought up the rear with 1 point.

The silver cup awarded to the contestant making the highest number of points fell to Berea's crack athlete, Benjamin Collins.

Details of the meet will appear next week.

Treasury Nearly Empty

The Court of Appeals, Thursday, decided the case of the state fair officials against the state. And now all departments of the Government for which appropriations had been made and which the state authorities had refused to stamp as interest bearing are authorized to present their claims and have them so stamped.

As there are only \$365,871.88 in the Treasury, \$96,120.21 of which has been due the teachers of the state since the first of February and \$205,000 due on warrants already stamped as in-

terest bearing, the actual cash balance is seen to be reduced to a very small sum.

But this is not the worst. The outstanding warrants, Apr. 30th, amounted to upwards of two million, more than a million of which were interest bearing. And inasmuch as practically no revenue will be received until late in the fall, and there is a possibility of the Court of Appeals deciding the confederate pension act constitutional, the state may be declared to be practically bankrupt.

UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

Goets Further Than Taft—Old Claims to be Settled—Reorganize G. O. P.—Cincinnati Strike—Before the Bar of the House.

GOES FURTHER THAN TAFT
By an executive order of President Wilson, last week, all fourth class postmasterships paying more than \$180 are thrown open to competitive examinations. President Taft's order only included those drawing a salary greater than \$500.

OLD CLAIMS TO BE SETTLED
An international board met in Washington, Monday, whose business it is to take up a number of long standing claims of the United States against Great Britain and vice versa. Some of the cases date back to the

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HELEN WOODROW BONES



Miss Helen Woodrow Bones of Rome, Ga., is now private secretary to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. She is a cousin of the president and makes her home at the White House.

Marshall Lands Job—Accounts Short—Follow Each Other to Death—To Fight Consumption—Wets Win—Moonshiners Captured—Object to Their Pictures—Ford's Home Burned.

MARSHALL LANDS THE JOB
Ben Marshall of Frankfort, endorsed by Congressman Cantrill and Senator James for the position of Collector of the 7th District, won out over Editor Breckinridge of the Lexington Herald, who had the backing of Treasurer McAdoo and at least the friendship of Pres. Wilson.

Cantrill's methods are scored in a recent issue of the Herald, proof being presented that telegrams against Mr. Breckinridge were sent freely from Lexington with forged signatures of prominent citizens.

ACCOUNTS SHORT
The accounts of the Treasurer of the city of Louisville, Lloyd Gates, who rather precipitately resigned his post ten days ago, were found by an expert accountant to be irregular, items involving the sum of \$3,344 being in question.

Later advices show that the deficit will be made good by the former Treasurer.

FOLLOW EACH OTHER TO DEATH
Five miners followed each other silently to death at Owensboro, last week. An old mining shaft was being investigated, the Superintendent of the mining company, C. F. Frazier, descending a ladder to determine the depth of the water in the hole. No report could be received from him, and one after another four miners followed him. Later they all were discovered in the water at the foot of the ladder dead, having fallen as they descended, being overcome by black damp.

TO FIGHT CONSUMPTION
The joint session of the State Board of Health and the State Tuberculosis Commission was held in Frankfort, last week, and a cooperative campaign outlined for the coming year.

The tuberculosis exhibit car, formerly used by the anti-tuberculosis association, has been secured and will

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The Young Man and College Life

His Choice of Work and His Share of Play

By SENATOR ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE

From The Saturday Evening Post
Republished by Berea College

To say the very least, Collis P. Huntington was a notable practical success. He was wise with the hard wisdom of the world; and he had the genius of the great captain for choosing men. No business general ever selected his lieutenants with more accurate judgment. His opinion on men and affairs was always worth while. And he thought young men who meant to do anything except in the learned professions wasted time by going to college. So when, searching for my final answer to the question this moment being asked by so many young Americans, "Shall I go to college?" I answer in the affirmative, I do so admitting that a negative answer has been given by men whose opinions are entitled to the greatest possible respect. I admit, too, that nearly every city—yes, almost every town—contains conspicuous

illustrations of men who learned how to "get there" by attending only the school of hard knocks. Certainly the two most distinguished business careers in New York have been made by young men who never saw a college.

I have a man in mind whose performances in business have been as solid as they are astonishing. Twenty years ago he was a street car conductor. Today he controls large properties in which he is himself a heavy owner; and a dozen graduates of the high-class universities of Europe and America beg the crumbs of business that fall from the table of his affairs. Wendell Phillips' Phi Beta Kappa address demonstrated that the reformers of the world, and most of those whose memories are the beloved and cherished treasures of the race, were men whose vitality had

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Mr. Sherman was elected United States senator from Illinois for the short term.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEEA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)

J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

Subscription Rates

PAVABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year	\$1.00
Six Months	.60
Three Months	.35

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KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

ENFORCING LIQUOR LAW

The decision of the Court of Appeals, last week, encourages the belief that the liquor laws are to be enforced.

John Duff, living on the Perry County side of the North Fork of the Kentucky River, carried whiskey over the river in jugs to Will Oliver and Bob Sizemore, and collected off of them on the Breathitt side, Breathitt territory not being dry. The Court of Appeals holds that the sale was made in Perry County and Duff's fine of \$100 and twenty days in jail stands, crossing the river being declared as a subterfuge to evade the operation of the local option law.

There will be no question about prohibition prohibiting when courts and officials do their duty—how to the line.

QUEER MEN

Men are "queer," too. Generally, all that a man has to do to be "queer" is to prefer the quiet of his home in the evenings and refuse to "drop in" on his neighbors, or to go out to "dinner-parties" that are a weariness to the flesh, or to prefer his own hearth-stone to the club. Let a man be studious, intent upon reading, and perhaps, live alone, and not spend his precious evening hours at the "corner store" in the village where he lives, and at once he is "peculiar." In other words, if he prefers to live apart from the world he is "queer." If, for reasons best known to himself, he prefers to take a Sunday morning walk with his family instead of going to church he is "eccentric," and he is "lucky" if he gets off with that judgment. More generally he is an atheist. I have known men to be stamped as "queer" or as "atheists" whose only crime I could find out was that they took advantage of the only day they had to get a breath of God's fresh air on a spring or summer Sunday morning instead of going to church; and almost invariably the men who made the criticisms were those who were either spending inherited money, or were too strong to work, and had leisure all the week.

I know a man, living in a small community, who, in a quiet way, has, perhaps, helped more young men to get on their feet, and made the way smoother for more unfortunate people than any other man I know. His self-earned wealth goes out constantly, but with that sense of the fitness of things that alone is worthy of the name of charity: the kind that is never known.

One day the minister of the village was deploring to me the fact that my friend was so "queer."

"Queer?" I asked. "In what way?"

"Why, he never spends the Lord's Day in church."

"Do you know why?" I asked.

"Oh, yes!" was the answer, spoken with that absolute authority that is so becoming to a minister of the teachings of the lowly Christ; he is an atheist."

An atheist! And then I thought of my friend; as devout a man and sincere a Christian as God ever made, who, for years, was living a life-story which contained the tragedy of a wife suddenly dying of heart disease in a church, and who since that morning has never been able to enter a church building.

And so easily, so lightly, was one adjudged an atheist, and that by a man of God!—Ladies Home Journal.

"No deed is trivial."

"Not what you read, but what you remember will make you wise."

"The best kind of sympathy is that which lends a hand."

WASH DAY

When will women learn that Monday is no day to wash? Whoever instituted the custom of the Monday wash certainly had more misguided ambition than foresight. Some one has suggested that perhaps the Pilgrim mothers landed on a Sunday, and, since, from their long sea voyage, it is only reasonable to suppose that everything they had was dirty, a general washing day would be the first thing thought of.

We have outgrown the tallow candles and the spinning wheels, the Dutch ovens and the cowhide boots, but the washday still sticks, with all its time-honored inconveniences. Why does not the American housewife arise in her dignity and declare her emancipation from its illogical thrall?

In the first place, though Sunday is declared to be a day of rest, most of us need a rest after Sunday before we can get down to real work again. The house needs straightening up, the children's "Sunday best" must be brushed and pressed and put away, the depleted pantry needs refilling after the usual merry Sunday night raid of Jack and Jennie and their young friends, and the clothes must be gathered up, sorted and made ready for tubbing. Table linen should be darned before going to the wash, bad rents in children's dresses and waists either mended or caught together to prevent further tearing, and the worn places in sheets and pillowslips reinforced by turning the seams or setting a piece under them. Any class of mending that the laundry tub or iron is likely to make more of a task should be done beforehand.

With this as the logical Monday work where is there any chance to wash? By Tuesday the "docks are cleared" the odd jobs done up, and things are in trim for the serious work of a laundry-day. The minute woman feels herself bound to do her work at just such a time and in just such a way simply because it is customary, or because some one else thinks she ought to, she gives up the modern woman's cherished prerogative, "to do what I please, when I please and how I please." — Southern Agriculturist.

HIS HAND-MADE RELIGION

Some time about 1835, Smith, so he writes in his diary, received from Michael H. Chandler some mummies and two or three pieces of papyrus. They were ordinary mummies, just like the millions of others found in Egypt, and the papyrus contained the stock inscriptions and drawings which were placed in the tombs of all mummies. Remember, that at that time the first Egyptian grammar had not appeared; the only Egyptian scholars were Champollion and two or three others who were trying to guess at the meaning of the Egyptian characters, with the aid of the Greek translation on the Rosetta Stone. Though the Egyptian language could not yet be read, Smith, an American, without the aid of the Rosetta Stone, but by means of a special "revelation," or by the help of a mummy, translated the disk, and thus The Book of Abraham was given to his followers. There were none to challenge his translation, for then none could read the Egyptian, and so the matter was dropped. Since then the Egyptian language has become perfectly intelligible, and recently Bishop Spalding of Utah asked the leading Egyptian scholars to verify or disprove Smith's translation. — Christian Herald.

YOUNG MAN AND COLLEGE LIFE

Continued from First Page

not been reduced by college training, and whose kinship with the people and oneness with the soil had not been divorced by the artificial refinement of a college life. But Phillips was bitter—even fanatical—on this subject, and was, in himself, a living denial of his own doctrine.

Two Sides of a Big Question

Remember, then—you who for any reason have not had those years of mental discipline called "a college education"—that this does not excuse you from doing great work in the world. Do not whine and declare that you could have done so much better if you had "only had the chance to go to college." You can be a success if you will, college or no college. At least three of those famous magicians of business which Chicago, the commercial capital of the Continent, has given to the world, men whose legitimate operations in tangible merchandising are so vast that they are almost weird, had no college education and very little education of any kind. I think, indeed, that very few of America's kings of trade ever attended college. There are the masters of railroad management, too. Few of them have been college men; although the college man is now appearing among them—witness President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania System, a real Napoleon of railroading, who is a graduate of the German uni-

versities and of American polytechnic schools.

And Burns did not go to college, nor did Shakespeare. Some of our greatest lawyers "read law" in the unrefined but honest and strengthening environment of the old-time law office. Lincoln was not a college man. Neither was Washington. So do not excuse yourself to your family and the world upon the ground that you never had a college education. That is not the reason why you fail. You can succeed — I repeat it — college or no college; all you have to do in the latter case is to put on a little more steam. And remember that some of the world's sages of business have closed their life's wisdom with the deliberate opinion that a college education was a waste of time and an over-refinement of body and of mind.

You see, I am trying to take into account every possible view of this weighty question; for I know how desperate a matter it is to hundreds of thousands of my young countrymen. I know how earnestly they are searching for an answer; how hard it will be for hosts of them to obey an affirmative answer; how intense is the desire of the great majority of young Americans to decide this question wisely. For most of them have no time to lose, little money to spend and none to waste, no energy to spare, and yet are inspired with high resolve to make the most of life. And I know how devoutly they pray that they may choose the better part.

Still, with all this in mind, my advice is this: Go to college. Go to the best possible college for you. Patiently hold on through the sternest discipline you can stand until the course is completed. It will not be fatal to your success if you do not go; but you will be better prepared to meet the world if you do go. I do not mean that your mind will be stored with much more knowledge that will be useful to you if you go through college than if you do not go through college. Probably the man who keeps at work at the business he is going to follow through life, during the years when other men are studying in college acquires more information that will be "useful" to him in his practical career. But the college man who has not thrown away his college life comes from the training of his Alma Mater with a mind as highly disciplined as are the wrist and eye of the skilled swordsman.

Nobody contends that a college adds an ounce of brain power. But if college opportunities are not wasted, such mind as the student does have is developed up to the highest possible point of efficiency. The college man who has not scorned his work will understand any given situation a great deal quicker than his brother who, with equal ability, has not had the training of the university. A man who has been instructed in boxing is more than a match for a stronger and braver man untrained in what is called the "manly art." That is your college and non-college man over again with muscle substituted for brain.

Four years ago I saw the soldiers of Japan going through the most careful training. They were taught how to march, how to charge, how to do everything. I shall never forget the bayonet exercises which an officer and myself chanced upon. They were conducted with all the ferocity of a real fight—no point was neglected. With all their fatalism, and the utter fearlessness thereof, the Japanese could not have bested the Russians if, to their courage and devotion, they had not added years of painstaking drill which an American soldier would have refused to submit to on the ground that it was an unnecessary hardship. A college education is precisely that kind of a preparation for the warfare of life.

But mind you, these Japanese soldiers and their officers were in earnest. They meant to show the world that, small as they are in stature and recent as their adoption of modern methods has been, they, nevertheless would try to be the highest type of soldier that ever marched to a battlefield. If you go to college, young man, you have got to be in earnest too. You have got to say to yourself: "I am going to make more out of what is in me than any man with like ability ever did before." You cannot dawdle — remember that. Imagine every day and every hour of every day that you are in the real world and in the real conflicts thereof instead of in college with its practice conflicts, and handle yourself precisely as you would if your whole career depended upon each task set for you. If you mean to go to the college for the principal purpose of idling around, wearing a small cap and good clothes, and being the adoration of your mother and your sisters on your vacation, you had a good deal better be at work at some gainful occupation. College is not helping you if that is what you are doing: it is hurting you.

When Education is Worse Than Useless
Go to college, therefore, say I; but go to college for business. Those dull years are the most important ones of your life.

Be in earnest. I know I have said that before; yes, and I am going to say it again. For if you are not going to be in earnest—quit; get cut! Resolve to get absolutely everything there is to be had out of your college experience; and then get it. Get it, I say, for that is what you will have to do. Nobody is going to give it to you. The spirit with which you enter college is just as important as going to college at all. It is more important. For if a man has the spirit that will get for him all that a college education has to give he has the spirit that would make him triumph in a contest with the world even if he did not get his college education. It would only be a little harder for him; that is all. But if a man has not that mingled will and wish for a college education flaming through his young veins which makes him capable of any sacrifice to get through college, I do not see what good a college education will do him—no, or any other kind of an education. The quicker such a man is compelled to make his own living without help from any source, the better for him.

So, if you mean business, but have not decided whether it is better for you to go to college or not to go to college, settle the question to-day by deciding to go to college.

Then pick your college. That is as important a matter as choosing your occupation in life. One college is not as good as another for you. A score of colleges may be equally excellent in the ability of their faculties, in the perfection of their equipment. But each has its own atmosphere and traditions. Each has its personality. If you may apply such a word to an institution. And you want to select the place where your mental roots will strike into the earth most readily and take from the intellectual soil surrounding you the greatest possible amount of mental force and vigor.

Take plenty of time, then, to find out which, out of a score of colleges, is the best one for you. Study their "catalogues," talk to men who have been through these various institutions, read every reputable article you can find about them. Keep this up long enough and you will become conscious of an unreasoned knowledge that such and such an institution is not the place for you to go. Finally write to the president or other proper officer of the group of colleges, one of which you mean to attend. You will get some sort of an answer from each of them; but if it is only three lines that answer will breathe something of the spirit of the institution. Of course, the great universities will answer you very formally, or perhaps not at all. Their attitude is the impersonal one. They say to the world and to the youth thereof: "Here we are. We are perfectly prepared. We have on hand a complete stock of education. Take it or leave it. It is not of the slightest concern to us."

A Small College May Be Great

I have no quarrel with that attitude. These great universities are going on the assumption that you already have character and purpose; that you already know what you are about. They are ready for you if you are ready for them. And if you are not ready for them, if you are only a rich person or a mere stroller along the highways of life, what is that to them? Why should it be anything to anybody? The world is busy, young man. You have got to make yourself worth while if it pays any attention to you.

The Ozone of Earnestness

Making sure always that the college of your choice is well equipped, select the one where you will feel the most at home; other things being equal, go where there are the most men in whose blood burns the fire which is racing thru your veins. Go to the college in whose atmosphere you will find most of the ozone of earnestness, it may well be that you will find this thing in one of the smaller colleges, of which there are so many and such excellent ones scattered all over the nation. Certainly these little colleges have this advantage: their students are usually very poor boys who have to struggle and deny themselves to go to college at all—young men whose determination to do their part in the world is so great that hunger is a small price to pay for that preparation which they think a college education gives them; men whose resolve to "make something of themselves," as the common saying goes, is so irresistible that they simply cannot endure to stay away from college.

Such men have hard muscles, made strong and tense by youthful toil; great lungs expanded by plow in the field or axe in forest, nerves of steel tempered by days of labor in open air and nights of dreamless slumber which these hypnotics of Nature always induce. These men have strong, firm mouths, clear, honest eyes that look you straight and fair, and a mental and moral constitution which fits these physical manifestations. The weak-chinned, shifty-eyed man never gets to such colleges. Fellows like

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Temperance

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

HELPING TO PAY THE BILL

Next to Hereditary Principal Cause of Insanity is Use of Alcohol, Says Dr. Ferris.

America is not infrequently accused of worshipping the "almighty dollar" to the exclusion of higher interests and pursuits, and the accusation is not entirely unjustified. But at times one is forced to doubt whether the nation, as a whole, really has a clear conception of the value of that all-powerful coin. It is said on good authority that approximately \$21,000,000 is paid by the people of this nation every year for the support of the insane, and rarely do you hear any taxpayer or decent citizen objecting to this enormous tax for the care of these unfortunate. Yet Dr. Albert Warren Ferris, well fitted to speak with authority, says that "next to hereditary the principal cause of insanity is the use of alcohol, not necessarily in excess but most frequently in moderation"—an evil which society not only tolerates but upon which it sets the seal of its approval by legalizing the business of making and selling drink. Every taxpayer should consider the question from the viewpoint of the writer in Good Health who says, "When you see your neighbor come out of a saloon, remember that his whisky is but partly paid for and that you pay the rest."

WHO IS THE GUILTY PERSON?

Young Men Stand Brunt of Their Crimes While Man Who Is Most Responsible Goes Free.

No one knows better than the men who preside over our courts of justice that the criminal who should be on trial before them is, in the majority of cases, the legalized liquor traffic. "Every day," says Judge Pinckney of the Chicago Juvenile court, "there are cases brought before me of young boys who have broken the law while under the influence of liquor. They stand the brunt of their actions, while the one upon whom the greater responsibility should fall goes free."

And upon whom falls the responsibility for the legalized liquor traffic? Of the drink-made criminal it may be said, as good Bishop Myriel in Hugo's story said of Jean Valjean. "This soul is full of darkness and sin is committed, but the guilty person is not the man who commits the sin but he who produces the darkness." In dealing with crime then the question to be considered is who reduces the darkness?

GOOD CONDITIONS IN MAINE

Rev. Twomey Is Finally Convinced That Treatment of Saloons in That State Is Right Kind.

"If a rattlesnake crossed my path," said Rev. Joseph Twomey of Portland, Me., in a recent sermon, "I would not stop to argue with it, or plan to find an excuse for its existence. I would kill it at once. The saloon is a danger that must be wiped out. We punish the murderer whom drink has crazed so that he takes life in his drunken frenzy, but we do not touch the man who sold him the drink, nor do we attack the state that licensed him to sell it. I have lived in Maine over six years. I came with a prejudice against the prohibitory law. It took a great deal to convince me that it was worth while. But I now say what I have said many times, 'Portland, in proportion to its population, compared with those places with whose life I am intimate, is the cleanest place, so far as the evils from the liquor traffic are concerned, of which I know.' Maine's treatment of the saloon is the only one which can be defended."

Looks Silly.

Professor Nichols asks this pertinent question: "Is it common sense to license a man to sell liquor, then lock up another man for buying it, and levy a tax on the citizen to take care of the man who buys?" He says further that across the face of every tax receipt there should be printed in red ink, "The liquor traffic is a direct enemy of every taxpayer in the land."

Cause of Wealth.

The last census shows that Kansas is the second richest state in the Union, and that while the per capita wealth of its neighbor, Missouri, is \$300, that of Kansas is \$1,700. When a banker of another state asked for an explanation why Kansas had so much larger per capita bank deposits than his own state the reply was, "Kansas puts her money in the banks, while you put yours in the saloons."

Why He Changed His Vote.

"I was an anti a long time, but one day I heard some little children talking, when one of them, whose father had been ruined by liquor, said: 'Mamma says men that vote for saloons are to blame for us having such a hard time.' It stung me, but I knew it was the truth, and I vowed that I would wrong no more women and children by voting for saloons."

The first and most seductive peril to a young man is the drinking of liquor.—Andrew Carnegie.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VII.—Second Quarter, For May 18, 1913.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xlii, 3-17. Memory Verses, 15, 16—Golden Text, Gal. vi, 7—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The seven years of plenteousness were ended, and the seven years of dearth began to come, and the dearth was in all the lands, and even in Egypt, and all countries came into Egypt to Joseph to buy corn (xlii, 53-57). One might infer from xlii, 55, that some of the Egyptians rather disliked going to Joseph the Hebrew, and so appealed to Pharaoh, but he laid them low by saying, "Go unto Joseph; what he saith to you, do." So it came to pass that in all Egypt, as it had been in the prison, whatsoever they did Joseph was the doer of it (xxxix, 22). How like the great truth concerning the Lord Jesus, "Neither is there salvation in any other" (Acts iv, 12), and how searching and humiliating to human pride is the fact that if any who know of Him will not accept His free gift of Himself, they cannot be saved! Here is a great contrast. Corn had to be bought in Egypt, but Jesus Christ, having obtained eternal redemption by the sacrifice of Himself, gives it freely to "whosoever will."

Jacob said to his sons, "Behold, I have heard that there is corn in Egypt" (xlii, 2). He could not have heard unless some one had told. Many have never heard of eternal life in Christ because so few tell, or seem to have anything worth telling. How is it? Is it nothing to you? Do you care? In due time there appeared before Joseph, among those who came to buy corn, his ten brothers, Benjamin having been left at home, and Joseph knew them, but they did not know him (verses 3-8). Twenty years may have made more change in some than in others, but they would never have thought of seeing in the ruler of Egypt the boy of seventeen whom they had sold as a slave, and as to his, to them, foolish and absurd dreams, they had no doubt long since ceased to give them a thought.

Joseph had forgiven them and had learned to see the hand of God in it all, and now his opportunity had come to return love for their hatred, but they must be humiliated and convicted of their great sin against him. There is no life eternal for any except penitent sinners, and Israel as a nation must become penitent before they can be saved, but a sight of Him will do it all.

First he accused them of being spies, to which they replied, "We are true men. . . . twelve brethren, the sons of one man in the land of Canaan; and, behold, the youngest is this day with our father, and one is not" (verses 11, 13). When we consider their treatment of Joseph and of their father at that time they must have changed greatly to have become true men; but if they meant true men as men go, or true in the sense of their not being spies, but having come truly for corn and naught else, then it stands all right.

They would have time to do some unusual thinking during their three days in prison. And here is another third day story of deliverance, for on the third day Joseph talked with them and agreed to let nine of them return home with corn, provided one was left a prisoner as an assurance that when they came again for corn they would bring their younger brother with them. Then they talked with one another in Joseph's presence of their guilt of long ago, for which they felt that they were now suffering, and they remembered the anguish of his soul as he besought them not to deal so with him, but to let him return to his father, yet they would not hear him. I wonder if they did not hear those heartrending cries many a time during those twenty years. The memory of some thing will constitute no small part of the torment of the lost, for it was said to the rich man who was in torment, "Son, remember" (Luke xvi, 25). Sins forgiven and blotted out by the blood of the Lamb will not be remembered against us (Isa. xlii, 25), and need not be remembered by us. Joseph understood all they were saying, but he spoke to them through an interpreter that they might not know him just yet. His heart was greatly touched, and he turned away from them and wept, but returned again and commended with them. Then, retaining Simeon a prisoner, he commanded to fill their sacks, put each man's money in his sack and gave them provision for the way.

When they reached home without Simeon and told all to their father, and that they could not go again unless they took Benjamin also, Jacob was in great distress, said that Benjamin should never go, and exclaimed most bitterly, "All these things are against me" (verse 36). If he only could have seen the outcome as we now know it how differently he would have felt and talked! But this was written for us that we might believe that all things, however dark they look, are for our good (Rom. viii, 28). If we would live in the love of God, His perfect love would cast out all fear (1 John iv, 18).

Miss Habershon's typical suggestions on this chapter are concerning the "none other name," that though the world and even His own knew Him not, He knew all men; the Spirit interpreting His words to us, and He giving us of His fullness (John i, 10, 11; 24, 26; i, 16; Acts iv, 12; John xvi, 13).

YOUNG MAN AND COLLEGE LIFE

(Continued from page two)

these earnest students believe in the honor of men, the virtue of women, the sacredness of home, and that the American people have a mission in the world marked out for them by the Ruler of the Universe.

And these are just the men among whom you ought to spend your college life if you are one of the same kind.

But you know what kind of a man you are, and, therefore, you will find out, if you search with care, what college is the best for you. I insist upon the importance of this selection. It is a real, practical problem. You will never have a more important task set you in college, when you finally go to college, or even throughout your entire life, than to select the college which is going to do you the most good. So go about it with all the care with which you would plan a campaign if you were a general in the field, or conduct an experiment if you were a scientist in the laboratory.

This one word of definite helpfulness on this subject: Do not choose any particular college because you want to be known as a Yale man, a Harvard man, a Princeton man, a Cornell man, or any other kind of a man. Remember that the world cares less than the snap of its fingers what particular college man you are. What the world cares about is that you should be a man—a real man. It won't help you a bit in the business of your life to have it known that you graduated from any particular college or university. If you are in politics it won't give you a vote; if you are a manufacturer it will not add a brick to your plant; if a merchant it will not sell a dollar's worth of your goods.

Nobody cares what college you went to. Nobody cares whether you went to college at all.

But everybody cares whether you are a real force among men; and everybody cares more and more as it becomes clearer and clearer that you are not only a force, but a trained disciplined force. That is why you ought to go to college—to become a trained, disciplined force. But how and where you got your power?—the world of men and women, is far too interested in itself to be interested in that.

No Cushions!

And when you do finally go to college, take care of yourself like a man. I am told that there are men in college who have valets to care for them, their room and their clothes. Think of that now! Don't do anything like that even if you are a hundred times a millionaire. Of course you won't—you who read this—because not one out of ten thousand young Americans can afford to have a valet—thank Heaven! But don't do any of the many things which belong to that life of self-indulgence of which the keeping of a valet is a glaring illustration. Later, when you have "made good" with the world a man to help you with your personal affairs may not be amiss. It saves time, certainly. But I am now talking of the young man in college—and he needs no valet and should not be allowed one.

Don't let kind friends litter up your room with a lot of cushions and such stuff.

The world for which you are preparing is no "cushiony" place, let me tell you; and if you let luxury relax your nerves and soften your brain-tissues and make your muscles mushy a similar mental and moral condition will develop. And then when you go out into the real life you will find some sturdy young barbarian with a Spartan training and a merciless heart elbowing you clear off the earth. For, mark you, these strong, fearless, masterful young giants, who are every day maturing among the common people of America, ask no quarter and give none; and it is such fellows you must go up against. And when you do go up against them there will be no appealing to father and mother to help you. Father and mother cannot help you. Nobody can help you but yourself. You will find that the cushion business and the mandolin business, and that sort of thing, do not go in real life.

Consider West Point and Annapolis. My understanding is that the men whom the nation is training there for the skilled defense of the Republic, and who, therefore, must be developed into the very highest types of effective manhood, are taught to clean and polish their own shoes, make their own beds, care for their own guns, and do everything else for themselves. Do you think that it is a good training for our generals and admirals? Of course you do. Well, then, do you imagine that you are going to have an easier time in your business or profession than the officers in our army and navy? Don't you believe it for a minute! You are not going to have an easier time than they. You are going to have a good deal harder time. And by "hard time" I do not mean an unhappy time. What greater joy can there be for a

man than the sheer felicity of doing a real man's work in the world?

While I am on this subject I might as well say another thing. Do not think that you have got to smoke in order to be or look like a college man. A pipe in the mouth of a youth does not make him look like a college man or any other kind of a man. It simply makes him look absurd; that is all. And if there is ever a time on earth when you do not need the stimulus of tobacco it is while you are in college. For tobacco is a wonderful vegetable. It is, I believe, the only substance in the world which is at the same time a stimulant and a narcotic.

College No Place For Decadents

Very well; you are too young yet to need a heart stimulant, too young to need anything to soothe your nerves. If, at your tender age, your nerves are so inflamed that they must be soothed, and if at the very sunrise of your life your heart is so feeble that it must be forced with any stimulant, you had better quit college. College is no place for you if you are such a decadent; yes, and you will find the world a good deal harder place than college.

Cut out tobacco, therefore. For a young fellow in college it is a ridiculous affectation—nothing more. Why? Because you do not need tobacco yet; that is why. The time may come when you will find tobacco helpful, but it will not be until you have been out of college a long time. As to whether tobacco is good for a man at any stage of life the doctors disagree, and "where doctors disagree who shall decide?" Ruskin says that no really immortal work has been done in the world since tobacco was introduced, but we know that this is not true. I would not be understood as having a prejudice for or against the weed. Whether a full-grown man shall use it or not is something for himself to decide. Personally, I liked it so well that I made up my mind a long time ago to give it up altogether. But there is absolutely no excuse for a man young enough to still be in college to use it at all. And it does not look right—it surely does not. Tobacco in the mouth of youth has something contemptible about it. I will not argue whether this is justified or not. That is the way most people feel about it, and even if their feeling is a prejudice there is no use of your needlessly offending that prejudice.

And, of course, you will not disgrace yourself by drinking. There is absolutely nothing in it. If you do not think so have your fling at it—and learn how surely intoxication's appetites of gold always turn to the bitterest ashes in the eating. But when you do find how fruitless of everything but regrets dissipation is, be honest with yourself and quit it. Be honest with the mother who is at home praying for you and quit it. But this is weak advice—be honest with that mother who is at home praying for you and never begin it! That's the thing—never begin it! Also, there is some distinction in never beginning it—for so very many have taken intoxicants at one time or another.

So distinguish yourself and don't ever take stimulants. In a word, be a man; and you will be a very little of a man, very little indeed, if you have got to resort to tobacco and liquor to add to your blood and conduct that touch of devilishness which so many think is a necessary part of manliness. Indeed, between fifteen and thirty years of age your blood will be quite full enough of the untamed and desperate. I do not object in the least to this wild mustang period in a man's life. What was it that was said of Bismarck?—"The man who at thirty will scuttle a ship, at sixty will rule a nation."

The More Fun the Better

Is a fellow to have no fun? you will say. Of course, have all the fun you want; the more the better. But if you need stimulants and tobacco to key you up to the capacity for fun, you are a solemn person indeed. What I mean is that you shall do nothing that will destroy your effectiveness. Play, sports, fun, do not do that. They increase your effectiveness. Go in for athletics all you please; but do not forget that that is not why you are going to college. A young man is a male animal, after all, and those who object to his rioting like a young bull on proper times and places are in a perpetual quarrel with Nature.

Don't Sit in the Seat of the Scornful

One thing I must warn you against, and warn you supremely; the critical habit of mind which somehow or other a college education does seem to produce. This is especially true of the great universities of our East. Nobody admires those splendid institutions more than I do; but has not every one of us many times heard their graduates declare that an irreparable mischief had been done them while in these universities by the cultivation of a sneering attitude toward everybody—especially toward every other young man—whom they see doing anything actual, positive or con-

structive? One of the best of these men—a man with a superb mind highly trained—said to me on this very subject:

"I confess that I came out of college with my initiative atrophied. I was afraid to do anything. I was afraid I would make a mistake if I did anything; afraid I was not well enough equipped to do the things that suggested themselves; afraid that if I did try to do anything everybody would criticize what I did; afraid that my old college mates would laugh at me. And I confess in humility that I myself acquired the habit of intellectual suspicion toward everybody who does try to do any real thing. I find myself sneering at young men who are accomplishing things."

Confirm this confession by dropping into a club where such men gather and hearing the talk about the ones who are doing things in the world. You will find that—until the men who are doing things have actually done them, done them well, and forced hostility itself to accept what they have done as good, honest pieces of work—the talk about them in these clubs will be that of harsh criticism, sneering contempt and prophecy of failure. Guard against that habit night and day. You had better become an opium-eater than to permit this paralysis of mind and soul.

Believe in things. Believe in other young men. When you see other young men trying to do things in business, politics, art, the professions, believe in the honesty of their purpose and their ability to do well what they have started out to do. Assume that they will succeed until they prove that they cannot. Do not dis-

courage them, do not sneer at them. That will only weaken yourself. Believe in other young men and you will soon find yourself believing in yourself.

That is the most important thing of all: believe in yourself.

Do not underestimate your strength. Do not fear to attempt any task. There are things you would like to do—very well; sail in and do them! Do not be afraid of making a mistake. Do not be afraid that you will fail. Suppose you do fail. Millions have failed before you. But do not ever admit to yourself that you have failed. Try it again. You will win next time—sure! "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." How much sense there is in these common maxims of the common people—proverbs not written by any one man, but axioms that spring out of the combined intelligence of the millions!

Just stand aside, and watch yourself go by;

Think of yourself as "He" instead of "I."

Pick flaws; find fault; forget the man is you, and strive to make your estimate ring true.

The faults of others then will dwarf and shrink,

Love's chain grow stronger by one mighty link,

When you with "He" as substitute for "I."

Have stood aside and watched yourself go by.—Strickland W. Gillilan.

"The foundation of every state is the education of its youth."

Doctors, Not Lawyers, Will Soon Run the Government

By Dr. CHARLES L. DANA, Professor of Nervous Diseases at Cornell University

IT is in the direction of hygiene, the science of the PRESERVATION OF HEALTH, as opposed to therapeutics, the science of curing disease, that we must look for the greatest development in medicine.

There are, however, some incidents connected with the hygienic crusade which may very well have a favorable influence on the economic position of the medical man. Hygiene PROLONGS THE DURATION OF HUMAN LIFE and prolongs it most notably in the cases of people who are feeble in health, who are chronic invalids. In other words, it gives a LONGER LEASE OF LIFE to those who are most likely to require the services of a physician.

BUT THERE IS ANOTHER ASPECT OF HYGIENE, UNDER WHICH THE DOCTOR WILL GRADUALLY BECOME A MORE IMPORTANT MAN IN THE COMMUNITY. THERE IS A GROWING TENDENCY ON THE PART OF MUNICIPALITIES, STATES AND NATIONS TO CALL IN THE DOCTOR TO REMEDY CONDITIONS WHICH AFFECT THE HEALTH OF LARGE BODIES OF CITIZENS. AND THE TIME IS APPROACHING WHEN MEDICINE WILL BECOME A PART OF STATECRAFT AND WHEN DOCTORS WILL DIRECT AFFAIRS MORE AND LAWYERS LESS.



This beautiful property lies on the south side of Chestnut Street, Berea, Kentucky, the lot being 60x200 feet, fronted by a concrete walk; a concrete basement under the whole house; arranged for furnace heat; house also fitted for gas lights.

The house is constructed of good material and is well built. It has double floors, the top floor being of hardwood handsomely finished. The first floor rooms are finished in hardwood, the second in hard pine. The building is also storm sheeted and is plastered thruout with patent wood fiber plaster. There are three beautiful tiled grates with oak mantels with large french plate mirrors.

The water supply is from a deep bored well on the back porch. This is a most beautiful home. We are going to sell it if we can. Any one wanting a good home in Berea with an opportunity to send his children to school will find it to his advantage to write to Bicknell & Harris at once. We will be delighted to give prices on this property or any which we have. And we like to have calls also for we can show better than we can describe the property.

There have been some good bargains in the way of vacant lots and residence properties sold on Jackson Street recently. We have still some splendid offers to make—properties running in prices from \$500.00 up to \$4000.00 right in Berea and just out of Berea. We should be pleased to have any one take up the matter with us.

Yours very truly,

BICKNELL & HARRIS,
Berea, - - - - - Kentucky

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial.
FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going through College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats are necessary. **THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE** furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift.) The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

SPRING TERM			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.99
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 26, 1913 .. .	15.75	17.75	18.75
Board 5 weeks due Apr. 30, 1913 ..	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	22.50	24.50	25.50
If paid in advance	\$22.00	\$24.00	\$25.00

FALL TERM			
VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 10, 1913 .. .	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 29, 1913 ..	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$31.40	\$32.40

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting .. .	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course) .. .	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course) .. .	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each .. .	2.10	1.80	1.50	5.40

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Spring Term opened Wednesday, March 26th. HURRY.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

D. WALTER MORTON, Berea, Ky.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTISTCITY PHONE 153
Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock
INSURANCEWill sign your bond.
Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.North Bound, Local
Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA 1:07 p. m. 3:52 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.South Bound, Local
Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.Express Train.
No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Dayton, O., Richmond, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus, O., and points beyond.South Bound.
Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.
BEREA 11:55 a. m.

No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Atlanta and points beyond.

North Bound
BEREA 4:45 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:50 p. m.Frazier carts at Chrisman's (ad.)
Mrs. Ella Stivers and daughter of Kingston were visitors in town, Saturday.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Watson on the Walnut Meadow pike has been brightened by the arrival of a fine boy, he has been named Lewis Davis.

Special fertilizer for oats and grass, corn, tobacco or truck gardens at Chrisman's. (ad.)

Rev. McMurtry will preach a sermon especially for teachers at the Baptist church next Sunday morning. All teachers are given a cordial invitation to be present.

No other concern dares to give a guarantee like Welch's. Why? Because they haven't got the quality. (ad.)

Joseph Coyle returned to his home in Hamilton, O., Monday.

Miss Ella Adams, Miss Mattie McGuire from Richmond and Will Brannaman spent Saturday and Sunday at Brush Creek with Mr. and Mrs. Jack Laswell.

16 per cent fertilizer is known by everybody. Sold at Welch's. (ad.)

Dr. Botkin and wife spent Sunday and Monday with the Doctor's mother at London.

It looks like everybody is going to Welch's. (ad.)

Mr. Richard Pigg has been spending several days with friends in Berea.

Miss Hattie Carr returned, Monday, after an extended visit with relatives in Williamsburg.

Miss Laura Spence of Richmond spent part of last week with friends in Berea.

Mrs. Lettie Gay Caywood and children are making an extended visit with relatives in town.

Five cars of fertilizer now on sale at Chrisman's. (ad.)

Mr. Chas. W. Matheny, a former Berea student, now of Harriman, Tenn., accompanied by his father, spent a few days of last week with friends in Berea.

A party of young people went on a fishing trip to Ford, Monday morning, returning Monday night.

The little infant of Mr. and Mrs. Z. O. Logan is very sick.

Mrs. Andrew Sharpe and children, Mrs. B. R. Robinson and Miss Nannie Robinson spent from Monday until Wednesday in Blue Lick, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Maupin.

Miss Beulah Young enjoyed a visit last week from her brother of Baldwin, Ky.

The
Racket
Store

Miss Clara DeBord, a student of the Normal Dept., left for her home in Putaski County last Monday.

Miss Grace Engle spent the latter part of last week with her parents, at McKee, returning, Monday, with her brother.

Last Thursday the students met for united chapel and were addressed by Rev. Phillipson, and also by Mr. J. W. Sparrow, of Cincinnati, a representative of the Sons of the Revolution. Both of these gentlemen had been procured as judges for the Junior Debate which occurred the previous evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Brannaman from Wildie visited at the home of Mrs. Nannie Brannaman, Monday.

Former Students and Alumni!
If you can not come to Berea this June, have Berea come to you, by getting a copy of the Senior Book. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address Secretary D. W. Morton, Berea, Ky.

K. I. O. A. CONTEST

The annual contest of the Kentucky Intercollegiate Oratorical Association will be held in Georgetown, Friday evening, May 23rd.


Berea's representative, Mr. Louis J. Karnosh, is planning to give the same oration, "Medicine for the Mob," which so easily took first place in the home contest before Christmas. The Citizen predicts another triumph for Mr. Karnosh and Berea on the night of the 23rd.

There will be five contestants representing all schools in the Association except Transylvania. Should Berea capture the medal it will mean four successive victories in oratorical

BUGGIES

"The best Buggies in the World"
at Welch's

HOUGHTON, PARRY, PHOENIX,
SECHLER and BANNER


contests during the past two years.
All success to Berea's representative.

BASEBALL NEWS

The second of the series of baseball games this season was played between the Normals and Academy men, Monday. The latter won by a score of 8 to 3.

The line up was as follows:

Normal	Academy
Hillman	MacGrogan
VanHook	c Phillips
Brown	2b Hembree
Harrison	1b Hunter
Hale	lf Bush
Baker	p Couey
Lewis	cf Jones
Martin	3b Jameson
Parker	rf Palmer

BISHOP MC DOWELL IN BERE A

Dr. McDowell, one of the youngest and greatest bishops of the Methodist church, is to be in Berea and speak in Chapel, Friday afternoon at 4:30.

Bishop McDowell is one of the great men of our time, a speaker in the same class with Bryan and Roosevelt. We have waited many years to catch this visit and everybody should put aside other engagements and be there to hear him.

BLUE LICK

Next Sunday evening instead of the customary preaching services at 3:00 o'clock directly following the Sunday School services at 2:30, there will be preaching services at 7 o'clock and special music will be rendered. Song service will begin at 6 o'clock, and all are cordially invited to come early enough to take part in this also.

TELEPHONE NO. 40 CALLS

W. O. MOORE, at the Nicely Stand

For all kinds of FEED and BREAD STUFFS, Potts' Flour and Meal in any quantity, Corn, Oats, Hay, Straw, Ship Stuff and Chicken Feed. We are able to furnish feed in car load lots.

SWAT THE FLY BEFORE
IT IS BORN.

The four principal steps in organizing a campaign against the fly are as follows:

First.—To educate people as to the deadly nature of the fly.

Second.—To kill off all winter flies, those hiding about the houses, waiting their season to forage.

Third.—To do away with all breeding places for flies.

Fourth.—To trap all flies which happen to escape.

The extermination of the winter fly is a problem for the individual housewife. Don't let one fly escape. Hunt for them all and kill them early in the spring, for the winter fly is the parent of summer's terrible swarms.

To do away with the fly breeding places is merely a matter of cleanliness. Clean houses, gardens and yards. Clean streets and alleyways. Discourage the fly in its breeding proclivities.

Carrying out the fourth step, the sale of fly traps should be encouraged in every store.

To sum it all up, swat the fly before it is born.

FLY FIGHTING MAXIMS.

Be up to date. Swat the fly.
Clean up and boost.
Eternal vigilance should be your watchword.
The fly is a home wrecker.
Destroy it.
When the fly comes in the door good health goes out the window.
It's not work that kills men, but worry. Swat the fly.



WHICH OF THESE IS BEST?

Trading With Catalogue Houses, "Sight Unseen," or With Merchant Who Helps Pay Local Taxes?

Catalogue houses or home merchants? Note the following quotations:

CATALOGUE HOUSE.

You buy "sight unseen."
You buy (usually) inferior goods.
You pay spot cash.
You are subject to indefinite transportation or other delays or damages.

You are sustaining a Giant House or Corporation or Trust, at some great center.
You help trade congestion and colossal fortunes at remote points to the damage of local interests.

With shortages or damages or discrepancies to adjust, at arms length you are at a disadvantage.
You cannot possibly hope for anything like exchange trade.

Your doubtful advantage or profit in some instances, is more offset by conditions beyond your control or your influence.

HOME MERCHANTS

You can make selection.
You get what you pay for.
You can have reasonable credit if you wish and are worthy of it.

You get what you want when you want it.
You buy of your resident friend or neighbor, helping to pay local taxes to support your public schools and home industries, and employ home people.

You aid in a healthy distribution of business, to the benefit of your own community.
You seldom have difficulty in making satisfactory adjustment of difference.

Reciprocal business is often practicable—to your own benefit.
You promote a wholesome and healthful feeling of interdependence that is a mutual benefit.

WHICH IS BEST?

HOME TRADE POINTERS

The dollar you send to a mail order house never comes back to you again.
Mail order bargains are usually dear ones.

The mail order catalogue is a heartless deceiver—and is so intended to be.
Merchants should fight the mail order evil with its own weapons—print.

TAX NOTICE

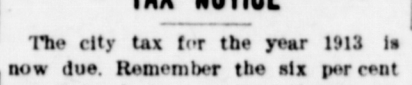
The city tax for the year 1913 is now due. Remember the six per cent penalty and six per cent interest will be charged on all taxes not paid by August 1, 1913.

So look me up and pay your tax, and save the 12 per cent.
W. L. Harrison, City Tax Collector, Berea, Ky. (ad.)

7,098 CHILDREN IN MADISON COUNTY

There were 7,098 children of school age in the last census of Madison County. It is of vital importance to each one of these who shall be County Superintendent for the next four years. Prof. Harvey H. Brock, who is a candidate for this office, has had years of experience in both County and High School work. His experience is ripe to take hold of any phase of the work. (ad.)

WHAT ONE DOLLAR



Fills 2 Baskets at Our Store

Quality and Weight
are found in every article purchased here. Is it any wonder that we have such a big trade? We want yours.

at the
Palace Meat Market,
and Grocery
U. B. ROBERTS, Proprietor.
Coyle Building, Main St. Phone 57

SEE CLARKSTON FOR

Plows, Disc Harrows
and Farming Implements
MAIN STREET, near Bank

ers' ink. They can't get out expensive catalogues, but they can do better by using space in local publications, which takes less money and is more effective.

The Chicago mail order house that had a judgment of over \$13,000 assessed against it for dishonest dealings is probably a fair pattern for the rest.

The parcels post law is earnestly championed by the mail order houses. The mail order house never gives your boy a job, never paid dues into your lodge, never subscribed money for your church, never did your community any good.

The mail order house preys upon the prosperity of thousands of towns. It is a veritable blood-sucking vampire.

The mail order house convicted of swindling its customers should be a warning to buyers.

Gold bricks are numerous in the mail order business.

Those who buy of home dealers who get their printing done at home help home interests.

Look for bargains in the advertising columns of your home papers, not in mail order catalogues.

Home-owners depress the value of their own investments when they deal with mail order houses.

The more a man buys of mail order houses, the worse he is off at the end of the year.

Ireland's Increasing Prosperity.

Ireland goes on booming industrially. She raised four million sheep last year, shipped nearly thirteen millions of linen from Belfast to the United States alone, and other exports were: Cattle, \$45,734,576; butter, \$17,883,600; and eggs, \$13,637,050. Of the acres of the "old sod," 2,300,000 are in hay, 12,500,000 in pasture. That is more than three-quarters of the total acreage of the island. The Irishman gets his potatoes out of 587,000 acres. —New York Press.

Served Her Right.

A certain lady, who was always anxious to let her friends know that she was not the same age as her husband, once remarked to a visitor: "My husband is fifty years of age and there are ten years between us."

The caller, with an exclamation of surprise, said: "Really, now, why you look as young as he does." —Penny Pictorial.

Most Advanced of Tea Drinkers.

From Vienna Consul General Denby writes: "The Austrians probably use a higher average quality of tea than any other people in the world, except perhaps the Russians, and these two nations prepare their tea for drinking in a more intelligent way than others."

If you want to get

Clothes, Shoes or
Furnishings that
will satisfy you in
every way, come
and see the excel-
lent values we
now offer in

New Suits

New Shoes

New Hats

New Trousers

New Shirts

New Caps

New Underwear

New Hosiery

New Ties

HAYES & GOTT

The Quality Store
BEREA KENTUCKY

FOR SUPERINTENDENT

There are 103 teachers employed in the county schools of Madison County. Each one is vitally interested in who will be the next County Superintendent.

Prof. Harvey H. Brock who is actively canvassing for this office, was a county and High School teacher for years and is in touch and sympathy with every phase of the teachers work. (ad)

JUNIOR-SENIOR RECEPTION

Every social gathering of Ber a students is delightful, but once in a while there is one which seems to stand above all others "par excellence" in quality whose memory is sweeter and lingers longer in the minds of the participants. Such was the reception given, Monday evening, by the class of '14 to the class of '13.

Assembling at Ladies Hall at 7 p. m., each senior robed in his cap and gown and escorted by a Junior, and with several members of the College Faculty, a procession was formed and marched in stately manner beneath the friendly beams of the moon to the hospitable home of Prof and Mrs. J. R. Robertson. The Seniors were so greatly and joyfully surprised at the sight which presented itself on their arrival that they could scarcely find words to express their delight and appreciation, for there in the center of the spacious lawn was a lofty maypole with streamers of maize and blue, the Senior colors, stretching out on every side from the top of the pole to the ground. A row of Japanese lanterns encircled the lawn and after they were lighted, the Seniors were asked to wind the pole, the blue streamers being given to the girls and the yellow ones to the boys. When it was wound they were asked to reverse their position and unwind it, and then kneeling at the foot of the pole, every Senior girl was crowned with a beautiful wreath of locust blossoms and roses, by the Junior boys, and the Senior boys received a white rose from the fair hands of the Junior lassies.

The guests were next seated on the lawn and a most hearty and cordial address of welcome was given by Mr. Scoles, the president of the Junior class, which was responded to in earnest and heartfelt words of appreciation by Mr. Porter, the Senior president. Tiny "scrolls of fate" attached to bunches of violets by the Senior colors were then distributed and furnished much amusement when read, for in prophetic words they foretold the future of each person present.

But after this came a most mysterious and awesome thing, for out of a burning bush at one side of the lawn was heard a prophetic voice, relating the praiseworthy qualities of the Seniors, and in bits of witty rhyme depicting some of their marked characteristics and eccentricities.

The last feature of the evening was the serving of ice cream and individual cakes, after which the company took leave each one feeling that his cup of joy was brimful and overflowing.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Continued from First Page

be sent over the state in the summer.

The launching of an educational campaign was discussed and one of the plans is to introduce an anti-tuberculosis primer in the schools.

THE WETS WIN

The long contested local option election in Georgetown was declared to be a victory for the whiskey forces by the Court of Appeals, Saturday.

The election was held in 1911 and most of the voters in favor of local option remained at home because they understood that the election was illegally called.

The point at issue was the failure of the sheriff to post notices of the election at the time indicated by the law, the court holding that the word "shall" referring to the exact number of days was not mandatory.

MOONSHINERS CAPTURED

Five men, accused of being members of the band of outlaws that killed two revenue officers and wounded a third, more than a week ago in Pike County, were captured late last week. Two members of the band are still at large. The men submitted without a struggle, the posse surrounding them in their fastness being so large that resistance was useless.

OBJECT TO THEIR PICTURES
A great many of the guests at the big society event given by Mr. and Mrs. LeBus at their home near Lexington, some days ago, are entering strong protest to the use by moving picture firms of films made during the big event.

It is said that practically every part of the entertainment was shown in the eight hundred feet of film, even to the dance. And the pictures are so clear that the distinguished guests can be recognized. The protest may spend its force in indignation, though there are threats that the courts may be resorted to.

FORD'S HOME BURNED

The home of Col. R. C. Ford of Middlesboro burned, Saturday evening. Several members of the family had narrow escapes. The loss is estimated at ten thousand dollars. Col. Ford is a member of the Governor's staff.

MRS. RICHARD L. HARGREAVES



Mrs. Hargreaves, who was Miss Grace Bryan, youngest daughter of the secretary of state, will spend a great deal of time in Washington. She was married only a short time ago to a young business man of Lincoln, Neb.

UNITED STATES NEWS

Continued from page one
war of 1812, the total amount involved being seven million dollars. The tribunal was arranged for by special agreement in 1910.

TO RE-ORGANIZE G. O. P.

At a conference of Republicans in Chicago consisting of 26 United States Senators and thirty two other Republican leaders, representing nine states, proposals looking to the reorganization of the party were discussed. The National Committee meets in Washington May 24th, and this conference was a fore-runner, seeking to give tone and direction to the Committee's work. The matter of reorganizing on progressive lines was discussed.

BEFORE THE BAR OF THE HOUSE

Banker Chas. C. Glover of Washington was arrested and taken before the bar of the House of Representatives, Saturday, and there reprimanded by Speaker Clark for violating the privileges of the House.

The offense of Mr. Glover was an assault made upon Representative Sims of Tennessee on the streets in Washington for a speech the latter had recently made.

The accused read a detailed apology. **STREET CAR STRIKE IN CINCINNATI**

The employees of the Cincinnati Street Car Companies went on a strike, Friday night, and by noon Saturday nearly every street car in the city had stopped running and citizens were having a good deal of trouble getting to and from their places of business, old bicycles, carts, drays and other discarded means of travel of former days being brought into requisition again, even some people using their long unused legs.

Serious rioting was reported Sunday resulting in injuries that may prove fatal to two. This was due to an effort of the companies to use strike-breakers or "scabs" on their cars.

PRISCILLA PICNIC

The members of the Priscilla club with their husbands and families gathered to the number of seventy on Prof. Robertson's lawn last Friday evening with their baskets of good things and held a picnic supper.

The odor of frying bacon and the fragrance of coffee together with the evening breeze whetted the appetites, while conversation and jokes made the time pass too quickly.

Mrs. Stephens and Mrs. Robertson acted as hostesses for the occasion.

The Story of Queen Esther

Ahasuerus, king of Persia, gave command to choose out of the virgins of his realm all that were most beautiful. When he had collected a great number, the most beautiful of all was adjudged to be Esther, a Jewess, whose parents were dead and who had been brought up by her uncle, Mordecai.

The king had given command that this maiden should be most daintily clothed and cared for, and when she was brought before him, he fell in love with her at sight, and made her his wife. Her uncle then moved to Shushan to be near Esther, whom he loved as his own daughter.

The king had made a law that none should approach him on his throne, unless they were called, and men stood about his throne with axes ready to slay any who disobeyed this law. However, if, on the approach of anyone, he held out his golden scepter, they should not be slain.

Some time after this two men plotted against the king's life. This became known to Mordecai, who warned Esther, and the king was saved. Mordecai was not rewarded for this deed then, but was allowed to be about the palace, and a record was made of his action.

Haman, the most powerful ruler of the king's realm, was allowed free access to the king and was worshipped by all the people, almost as a god. But Mordecai refused to bow down to any but the true God.

This so angered the proud Haman that he decided to have revenge. He, therefore, went to the king and basely misrepresented the whole Jewish nation, and secured an edict to have them all destroyed.

COLLEGE DAIRY HERD SHOWS HIGH PER CENT OF BUTTER FAT

Some questions have arisen of late in regard to the butter fat content of the milk from the college farm dairy. To satisfy not only ourselves but the inquiring public also, Prof. Montgomery and myself have just completed an official test of the entire herd.

The entire herd gave a general average of 3.5 per cent which is .5 per cent higher than the general requirements of the laws of the country and cities controlling the sale of milk. Some of our cows tested as high as 4 per cent, which is extra good. The lowest any cow tested was 2.7 per cent, which is not very bad.

I have been told that the college herd was tested about two years ago, and the general average at that time was about 2.5 per cent. So you can see that the latest test shows some improvement in the butter fat content of the milk now produced.

I will say in conclusion, that the cream can not be separated from Holstein milk by the gravity process as easily as it can from the milk from other breeds of dairy cattle; the globules of fat being heavier do not rise to the top as readily as the other.

W. L. Flanery, Supt.

THE SENIOR BOOK

The Berea College Senior Book published by the graduating classes will be out May 24th. Eighty pages of school news, pictures of all the literary societies, graduating classes, athletic teams and other organizations will make it a feature interesting to every student in Berea, as well as former students and alumni. It will contain a brief and interesting historical sketch of Berea College, an Alumni Department, a Funny Section, and will be bound in a handsome cover in three colors. The student edition will cost 25 cents. Mail-

THE BIG HILL STORE

GO TO M. D. & A. P. SETTLE'S STORE

and look at their large stock of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND EVERYTHING KEPT
IN A FIRST-CLASS STORE
Prices very low on everything

Large stock of Ladies' trimmed Hats at the lowest price

KNOWLEDGE AND INTENTION

Otherwise called "THE KNOW HOW" and
"THE WILLINGNESS TO PRODUCE"

THE GREEN SEAL people have
the necessary KNOWLEDGE
and the good INTENTION

Green Seal Paint will Convince You

Formula on every package.

FOR SALE BY

J. D. CLARKSTON, Berea, Kentucky.



that most excellent paper The Citizen.

On the occasion of my 75th birthday, yesterday, May 9th, I was the happy recipient of a host of congratulatory letters. My heart prompted me to undertake, at once, a prompt personal acknowledgement to the writers. I had responded, in a hasty way, to two or three score of them, when, lo! today's mail brings another avalanche of letters and postals. I strike my colors! It is easy to see that I cannot promptly respond to all these valued greetings, doing it with my own hand, without seriously crippling the work devolving upon me in connection with an impending Sunday service and the Grand Army Encampment just following.

If this little letter appears in the next issue of The Citizen, it will speedily reach the eye of very many of the valued friends who have written. These will please receive it as an assurance that I am deeply moved by their assurances of friendship and love. I hope to be made better by these many and evidently sincere expressions of appreciation. I think I am a little better, already, though those nearest may not notice it. It shall be my effort to merit all that the partiality of these friends has prompted them to say. My purpose is to write to each, as soon as is expedient, and to call upon those in Berea, when Mrs. Dodge and I make our visit there, beginning on the 23rd inst.

The 9th of May was an ideal one here, in point of weather. The day was made a notable one for me by the surprise breakfast party which my dear wife had planned and the picnic dinner in a grove, arranged for by her and my brother and sister-in-law, Prof. and Mrs. Lawrence.

With renewed thanks for all remembrances,

LeVant Dodge.

BIG HILL ITEMS

Big Hill, May 12.—Rev. J. W. Parsons filled his regular appointment at Pilot Knob church last Saturday and Sunday; also preached at the school house Saturday night with a large audience at both places.

Mr. Parsons preaches twice a month at Pilot Knob church, second Saturday and Sunday and the 4th Saturday and Sunday. On the fourth Saturday services will be held in the evening. The other appointments as usual.

Rev. R. L. Ambrose was very sick last Saturday.

Mr. Patrick Reece and family spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Reece, but returned to their home in Jackson County, Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Tiff Chasteen spent Sunday with Mrs. Chasteen's mother, Mrs. Kate Green.

Miss Maggie Abrams, who is in school at Berea, was home over Saturday and Sunday.

The hookworm doctors were here last Thursday and found 11 cases out of 56, and one tape worm.

Mr. Tom Logsdon and wife of Paint Lick visited Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Haley, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Haley spent Sunday with J. M. Haley.

George Pigg's baby was buried at Narrow Gap last week.

Mr. Fargay Caldwell, from Wallace-ton, paid J. H. Wilson a visit, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Joe Circillis is visiting in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Benton, who lived here several years ago, were visiting in this neighborhood, Sunday. They now live at Bytown.

KINGSTON NEWS

Kingston, May 12 — Misses Mabel and Lelia Flanery, who are attending school in Berea, spent from Saturday until Monday with their parents.

Mr. Beverly Broadus, his two sis-

The KITCHEN CABINET



IS THY burden hard and heavy? Do thy steps drag wearily? Help to bear thy brother's burden. God will bear both it and thee. —Elizabeth Charles.

POTATO SUBSTITUTES.

There are several kinds of foods that might take the place of the potato, and for variety it is well to occasionally miss a meal and substitute one of them.

The cheapness and availability of the potato is a great factor in its popularity.

Rice, macaroni, bread crumbs and combinations with these foods will make quite a variety to use in place of potatoes, occasionally.

Rice cooked until tender, mixed with a little butter, sprinkled with grated cheese and onion. Repeat with another layer of rice, and bake. Makes a most nutritious dish, which may be served as a vegetable.

Rice and tomato, baked in layers and well seasoned with cayenne pepper, makes another acceptable dish.

Rice, plain boiled, served in a pretty mound, garnished with parsley, will make a most acceptable addition to beefsteak. The rice may be well seasoned and served on a plate, as one does mashed potato.

Macaroni With Nuts.—Take a cupful of cooked macaroni, put it in the bottom of a buttered dish, sprinkle with any kind of coarsely broken nut meats, add a cupful of white sauce, cover with buttered bread crumbs and bake until the crumbs are brown.

Hominy is another food rich in nutriment which may be served as a vegetable. Season, and serve well cooked, as potato with meat, or it may be combined with cheese and white sauce and baked.

Hominy Griddle Cakes.—Add hominy to a griddle cake batter, and cook as usual, or add to muffin mixture and bake in the form of gems or muffins.

Bread Crumb Omelet.—Soak a cupful of bread crumbs in hot milk, add two well beaten eggs, season with cayenne; add two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese; season with salt and cook in an omelet pan. When set, place in the oven to bake the top.

Nellie Maxwell

In Pittsburg.

The Visitor—"I notice barrels at house corners under the pipes that receive the water from the eaves and roofs. Why don't they let this rain water run into the sewers?"

The Native—"Because they are thrifty. That water from the sooty roofs has a market value and many Pittsburg families all to their income by bottling it."

The Visitor—"Bottling it? What for?"

The Native—"Ink."

ters of Panola and Eva and Hugh Lewis spent Sunday at the home of Lewis Brandenburg.

Claud and Gertrude Todd of Brassfield, were the guests of Suda Powell last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Kit Parks of Berea spent a few days with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Curt Parks.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Moody made a business trip to Richmond, Friday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Murray bought a new horse and buggy, Monday.

Miss Ethel Lawson spent Sunday with Verna Parks.

Hardly Complimentary.

A widow not 100 miles from Bishop Auckland had been in the habit of giving any old boots she had to spare to a customer for his wife. Not having had any for some time, he called and asked the widow if she had any boots, adding: "Ye see, my missus hes such greet, lang, ugly, splattering feet, that Aw canna get a pair to fit her only yours, an' she can wear them comfortable."—Exchange.

FERTILIZER

Better and Cheaper Than Ever
Equity, Globe or V. C.

You can't afford to buy until you get prices, terms and analysis on one or all of the three best brands made, at

CHRISMAN'S
"THE FURNITURE MAN"

BEREA, KY.

His Rise to Power

BY HENRY RUSSELL MILLER



Read of This Stirring Battle Against Civic Evils That Are, and For the Honor and Justice That Should Everywhere Prevail

SYNOPSIS

Senator Murchell, leader of the state machine, and Sheehan, local boss of New Chelsea, offer the nomination for district attorney to John Dunmeade. Dunmeade is independent in his political ideas.

Dunmeade will accept the nomination. His father, a partisan judge, congratulates him. His Aunt Roberta urges John to call on Katherine Hampden, daughter of a capitalist.

Katherine Hampden is a worshiper of success. She and John are friends. Jeremy Applegate, a political dependent, campaigns for John and the state ticket.

In New Chelsea lives Warren Blake, a model young bank cashier, connected with Hampden in "high finance." They try without success for John's aid.

The rottenness of politics in his state and party as revealed in his campaign disgusts John. He calls upon Katherine.

Katherine's peril in a runaway reveals to her and John their unspoken love. John publicly "turns down" the machine of his party.

John will not compromise with his conscience even for the sake of winning Katherine and the two part.

The course of his son is disapproved by Judge Dunmeade. John is elected and puts Sheehan on trial for political corruption.

Sheehan is convicted and flees. John meets Haig, a novelist, who is introduced to him by Warren Blake.

Haig and John visit the Hampdens. Blake proposes to Katherine and is rejected. He praises John to her. Murchell has a visitor.

The visitor is Sackett, head of the Atlantic railroad, trying to keep the Michigan out of the Steel City. He wants Murchell to retire. The latter cannot induce John to stop his attacks on the machine. John and Katherine meet.

But, although Gregg spent nearly every week end on the ridge, John did not keep his promise. Indeed, he had little time for recreation, and that little was put in with Haig, with whom he was rapidly cementing a friendship. The June primaries were at hand. John felt less pride than responsibility when he found that he was expected to lead the campaign to capture the county nominations from the machine and that, by tacit consent of friends and enemies alike, upon him devolved the task of choosing the reform ticket. He gave much thought to this task. It was not simple. There were many unworthy gentlemen, he discovered, willing to be swept into office by the wave of popular protest. And he could have learned here, had he been so minded, that even a reformer must employ the wisdom of the serpent. He achieved results at which a politician might

have sneered, but which were on the whole very promising in the light of his inexperience.

In Haig John found an unexpected but invaluable aid. The novelist had once been a political reporter. The reform ticket was nominated. Murchell, cynically willing to let the reform wave run its brief course, withheld his hand. Bereft of its familiar weapon, fraud, the machine was easily conquered by a people thoroughly angered. Even Plumville gave the reformers a small majority. Haig hailed John as a "little boss."

John indignantly rejected the title. "My work is done, or, at least, will be when they're elected. I can't interfere with them then."

"Say, aren't you afraid the cows will take you for a bunch of nice, green, succulent clover? Just wait," Haig grinned, "until they're in office. Make no mistake, sonny; you'll need to keep a tight rein on them. About a year from now I expect to see some pretty little, homemade illusions badly busted."

The promised journey to the ridge had not yet been made.

One afternoon Haig found him busy in his office. "How's the bosslet? Had a shave today? Feeling conversational? You and I are going out for a little drive this afternoon."

"We're not. I hope you are. I've got things to do."

"This American habit of industry is becoming a positive mania. Are you coming peacefully or will you go anyhow?"

"I'll do neither," John continued his writing.

"All right," Haig seated himself, deposited his feet on the desk beside John and commenced an apparently interminable monologue on the apocryphal cleverness of a dog he once had owned.

John threw down his pen in disgust. "I surrender," he groaned. "I'll go to get rid of you."

"Thought I could persuade you. Come right along. I've got a buggy outside."

John put his papers away and meekly followed to the waiting vehicle. Haig drove, chattering volubly of whatever came into his mind. But when Haig turned into the ridge road John stirred uneasily.

"Going anywhere in particular?"

"Anywhere you'd like to go?"

"No-o, I guess not."

"Then we'll go to the Hampdens. There's always somebody there."

"Oh, no, we won't. Let's go back the other direction. I like the south road better."

"Oh, you do! Why not Hampdens?"

"Well, you see," John began to explain lamely, "Hampden and I aren't on very good terms and—"

"Lord! Don't I know that? He spends most of his time enumerating

"Why don't you marry John Dunmeade?" he asked abruptly.

She turned on him angrily. "Warren! That is an—"

"An impertinence," he interrupted again evenly. "You will allow me this time. I'm not likely to bother you much again. You were in love with him last summer. And you aren't the sort that forgets. Nor is he, I think."

He will go further than any of us—he'll go better. He is what you need. With me—with Gregg—you would be merely a pleasant incident. You know that yourself. I think you're fighting against that knowledge. Don't do it."

It was the longest speech she had ever heard from his lips.

When they were nearing home she turned to him again. "I didn't know you and he were friends."

"We are not," he replied simply. "He doesn't care for me."

"You are mistaken about him and me," she said steadily. "But that you could plead for him when you— Oh, I call that fine, Warren!" she ended impulsively.

"I'm thinking of you," he said.

"Since I can't have what I want I want you to have what you need."

When he left for more than an hour she sat, chin cupped in one hand, gazing out over the green hills. Once "It's just a jumble," she sighed.

"What I want, I wish I weren't so—I wish he— She did not indicate what she wished, and she was not referring to Warren Blake."

Senator Murchell, after several weeks' absence, had returned to his "legal residence." On his roundabout journey homeward he had been interviewed by many reporters concerning a rumored revolt in the organization.

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looked at his shoes, upon which a thin coating of dust had settled.

Haig surveyed him and then stretched out over the dashboard a lean shank, the trouser of which had not felt an iron for many a day. "You're a regular dude beside me."

"Oh, have it your own way," John agreed with as good grace as possible. He could not well explain that he and Katherine had been in love, that he was still in the same case though she had probably recovered, that he had persistently stayed away from her for the sake of his peace of mind, and—Almost any excuse for yielding will serve when one is resisting a weakness to which one both wishes and does not wish to succumb.

On the shaded eastern terrace they found a small group of young people of both sexes. Haig saluted them with a triumphant hail. "I've brought him! Now, you broker man, I'll bet you \$10 he can beat you, best two out of three sets."

Katherine rose and came forward to meet them. Gregg accompanied her, almost with the air of a host, it seemed to John. They greeted the newcomers cordially. Katherine with such a notable absence of constraint that John, who had nerved himself for an ordeal, was rather heavily let down. He could almost have believed that she had forgotten the ride home under the October moon.

It was undeniably pleasant to loiter luxuriously in the comfortable wicker chair, watching the play of animated young faces, from whose freshness neither work nor worry had subtracted, against the background of green-sward and flowering shrubbery. Occasionally he tossed a light word on the eddy of conversation. He noticed that when he spoke all, especially the men, showed interest. That, too, was pleasant.

Later Gregg reminded him of the promised match, and when they had donned flannels it was played. John lost, although after the first set he gave his opponent a hard game. Gregg proved a generous conqueror, finding more excuses for his lucky victory than John could have devised. The latter enjoyed every point, especially when Haig, grumbling something about a "thrown match," paid his bet. Afterward, in the physical contentment consequent upon hard exercise and a good tubbing, he stayed to dinner, a very gay, informal affair served on the terrace by candlelight. John was almost regretful when the time came to leave.

Late that night, going over the day, he found that he had talked a great deal with Katherine, but never alone. He was leaving.

"I am very glad you came," she said brightly. "You will come again?"

"And I am glad. I certainly shall."

Then it was he thought he caught a question flickering momentarily in her eyes. But the question, if there at all save in his imagination, was gone before he could make sure.

He was silent during the drive homeward, and Haig, busily humming the pilgrims' chorus motif, did not try to interrupt his thoughts.

Haig's parting shot as they separated was, "Now I've shown you the way, go up there often. You'll be a brighter and nobler man for it."

John went, not often and always in Haig's company. It is true, but often enough to keep burning brightly the fires within him.

If John's love affairs remained in statu quo those of another advanced at least to a climax. Amid the cares of banking and trusteeships Warren Blake found time to contribute to the gaiety of the ridge—that is to say, he was frequently to be found on the Hampden terrace, an inconspicuous, often half forgotten listener to the nimble gossip and badinage. Had he been more obtrusive it is probable that he would have been snubbed into staying away. But one does not greatly resent the attentions of a shadow, and one day he proposed to Katherine and was rejected.

"Why don't you marry John Dunmeade?" he asked abruptly.

She turned on him angrily. "Warren! That is an—"

"An impertinence," he interrupted again evenly. "You will allow me this time. I'm not likely to bother you much again. You were in love with him last summer. And you aren't the sort that forgets. Nor is he, I think."

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"A few days after the senator's return New Chelsea was visited by a monarch. But he came incognito, with a notable absence of regal splendor. To Silas Hicks, at the station, appeared a short, square whiskered, alert man who

asked to be taken to Senator Murchell's home.

"Senator's out to the farm," Silas responded in the omniscience of hackmen.

"Then take me to the farm."

Arrived at the farm, he received another command—to wait. A hired man was repairing a broken place in the fence. From him royalty demanded to know the whereabouts of the prime minister and was told to seek him in the potato patch.

In the middle of the potato patch the visitor beheld the figure of his minister, arrayed in a pair of the hired man's overalls and a straw hat of enormous brim, busily hoeing. Toward this truly rural figure Sackett—for our monarch is no other than the president of the great Atlantic railroad—made his way, considerably to the damage of the vines beneath his feet.

"Careful!" admonished the senator.

"Walk between the hills."

Sackett became more careful. "How are you, senator?"

"How're you, Sackett?"

Their hands met, to part instantly.

"What," Sackett demanded, "is the matter with Sherrod?"

"He wants too much," Murchell answered briefly.

"I was talking to him last week."

Murchell turned on him suddenly. "Told you I ought to get down from the head of the organization, didn't he?"

Told you that Adelphi and the Steel City are turning against me, that he wants to be governor and that the Steel people want Parrott for my job in the senate, didn't he?"

"You fellows," Sackett exploded irritably, "had better settle your squabbles or you'll give some incendiary the chance to step in and raise Cain. The trouble is Sherrod is close to the Steel City organization, and the Michigan is trying to get into the city. The secret of the royal irritation is out. A competing monarch is making ready to invade his dominion!"

Murchell smiled bitterly. "So that's it? For twenty years I've been doing your dirty work. And now at the first threat of competition you're ready to throw me over without a scruple—if you think it's safe! It isn't safe, Sackett."

Sackett's eyes snapped angrily. "I've my duty to my stockholders, of whom you are one. Can you keep the Michigan out?"

"I don't know, so I won't promise. But have I ever failed you yet?"

"I don't believe you can do it. You're too unpopular with the organization. You've been too strong handed. Things are ripe for a revolt. Why, you can't even control your own county?"

"When I give up hope for this county," the senator answered sharply, "you can talk. All that's been said before. How do you expect me to keep these hungry coyotes in line—by quoting Golden Rule Scripture at 'em? Do you want to go back to the old guerilla days, Sackett?"

Sackett stared moodily at his feet. Murchell took off his old straw hat and leaned against the tree. He waited until Sackett was ready to speak.

"About Parrott," Sackett said after a long pause, "MacGregor and Flick want him for senator."

"He's slated for governor. I like my job."

"But Sherrod wants to be governor."

"He'll take what he's earned and can get," Murchell said shortly. "Parrott can have Roselen's place four years from now—maybe. We'll see."

"But they want him to have your place. They say," Sackett explained with that brutal frankness which we naturally associate with royalty, "that you're nothing but a politician and have been identified with a lot of unpopular things, while Parrott is a fine lawyer and could easily work up a reputation as a statesman. They figure he could get 'em more. And they don't care whether the Michigan gets in or not. They think they'd get better rates. And they're afraid that you and Sherrod with your squabbles will spill the milk. I'm afraid of that too. Senator, you're getting to be an old man. You've had enough. Why don't you—retire?"

"Old, am I?" exclaimed Murchell harshly. "Want me to retire, do you? Well, I won't. And I'll tell you why—because the organization, the power, is mine. Set your mind easy. I'm too old to learn new tricks. I'll not turn agitator like these dreamers and fellows with a grievance. The Michigan won't come in, if I can help it. But Sherrod won't get my seat. I'm not going to give up what I've worked for all my life. You tell 'em that I like my job and that I'm not too old to run it. And, Sackett," he added, "play fair—play fair!"

Sackett left, wondering if in an enlightened, up to date monarchy a prime minister could have more power than his liege. Sackett would have been surprised had he known that the senator's mind was not on the conversation just ended. He was seeing very clearly the gray-green eyes of a young woman and measuring himself against a young man who once had been.

"You've gone out of your way to attack me. You're a fool."

that I have little to lose. If I had much—you won't understand this—I hope I'd lose it gladly."

"Did I say I was going to break you?" Murchell demanded testily. "I came here today to suggest that you come out for Wash Jenkins' seat in congress."

John's reply was almost bitter. "So I have impressed you as a hypocrite trying to get kicked out of the way. I repeat, I'm not for sale."

(Continued next week.)

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John pointed to a chair. "Why hesitate? It's your courthouse, isn't it?"

"Understood you'd taken a mortgage on it yourself lately," Murchell sat down, looking genially at John.

"So you think I'm a bad man and a disgrace to the state?" the senator inquired at last.

"Well, just about that," John said quickly.

"Told Miss Roberta I'm a bad man, didn't you?"

"I could have said that you are a shameful force in politics; that you have exploited a great party and the ignorance of the people; that you have built up a machine for the sole purpose of looting the state; that you have got and held power by compelling public servants to use the influence of their office to perpetuate your machine and by buying the votes of the corruptible. There's probably a lot more, if I only knew it. I've never heard that you used your power for any good thing. Without profession or business you are a rich man. How?"

"Humph!" grunted Murchell, who had listened without display of feeling. "Doesn't mean much. You'd have hard work proving any of it."

They relapsed into silence. John looked out of the window, awaiting in cold silence the senator's next words. Murchell preserved his usual impassive front. It was not the first time he had encountered the intolerance of youth. But never before, save during the Sheehan trial, had the intolerance pierced the crust of the man.

He broke the silence. "What do you want to do?"

"A good many things you wouldn't understand—principally, I suppose, to smash you and your organization. That probably sounds funny to you."

Murchell did not laugh. He merely felt pity for an impractical young dreamer.

"You can't smash the organization."

"It must be smashed, because it exists to deprive the people of the right of self government."

"A pretty phrase. It's common sense politics. The people don't want to govern themselves—they can't. They need some one to take the burden from them. How are you going to smash us?"

"It may be simpler than you think. Senator Murchell. When the people understand what you are they'll smash you."

The other smiled pityingly. "You think because you've sent a few poor devils to jail you're a man of destiny, don't you? You think I'm merely a wicked old fellow who's got power and is using it for his own selfish ends. If I were just that you could smash me. But I'm more than that. I am an institution—a part of a necessary institution, one that society, that property, that business, can't get along without. You can smash William Murchell—that is, put some one in his place. But you can't smash the institution. And you can't judge a system by its incidental errors."

John smiled, not very happily. "I've heard that before. The weakness of your argument is that the errors seem to be essential. Government isn't, or shouldn't be, merely a matter of force, nor exist only as the servant of property, even if all you say is true. And I've got to go on."

"And where'll you come out?"

"I? You will try to break me. You may succeed. But you will observe

that I have little to lose. If I had much—you won't understand this—I hope I'd lose it gladly."

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(Continued next week.)

CHAPTER XI.

With a Great Price.

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HOME COURSE IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

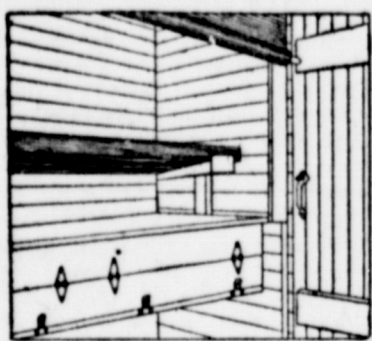
EIGHTH ARTICLE—POULTRY MANAGEMENT.

By A. ARTHUR BELL, Assistant Animal Husbandman, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

THE safest way for those who are about to make their first attempt at poultry raising is to start in a small way with a few fowls and learn the business thoroughly before making large investments. Mistakes will be made and many difficult problems will be presented for solution before success in any large measure will be attained. As soon as it is found to be a paying investment more capital may be put into the plant.

Another good plan for the beginner who wishes to learn the art of poultry keeping is to secure a position with some successful poultry man. One or two years of work on a large, practical plant will be found a great help.

When to begin is not very important, but the fall of the year is a good time, for then stock can be purchased for less money than at any other season.



CURTAINED ROOSTS AND HINGED NEST BOXES.

It is also advisable that the fowls be moved to their new quarters before they begin to lay. If the beginner has had experience in poultry keeping it will be all right to purchase eggs; otherwise he should begin with the fowls and thus gain some knowledge of caring for poultry before attempting to raise chickens.

For convenience, chickens may be classified as egg breeds, meat breeds, general purpose breeds and fancy or ornamental breeds.

The egg breeds include the small or medium sized fowls, which are very active, quick to mature, producers of white shelled eggs, usually nonsitters or at best but poor sitters and rather poor mothers. The various varieties of Leghorns and Minorcas are good representatives of this class. Because they are poor sitters some other breed, or at least a few other fowls, should be kept if natural methods of incubation are to be employed. On account of their early maturity it is not uncommon for individuals to begin laying at the age of four and one-half months. These breeds do not fatten as readily under ordinary conditions as the larger and less active breeds. The fowls of this class have large combs and wattles, which make them rather sensitive to low temperatures.

The largest fowls are represented in the meat class, and these breeds are especially suitable for the production of large roasters. They are slow and somewhat sluggish in movement, with little desire for foraging, easily confined by low fences, rather slow to mature, persistent sitters and rather indifferent layers of large brown shelled eggs. Many poultrymen, however, are getting very good egg yields from them. The Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans belong to this class.

The general purpose class includes fowls which are of fair size and which will also produce a good quantity of brown shelled eggs. As one has to make frequent sales of flesh in the shape of surplus cockerels and hens, the carcass as well as egg production should be considered. The general purpose breeds are usually good sitters and good mothers. They have medium sized combs and wattles and endure cold weather well. They occupy a medium position between the egg and meat breeds as to size, egg production and docility. The Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds are good representatives of this class.

As a rule, the breeds in the ornamental are not so well adapted for farm purposes as are the breeds of the other three classes. The Polish, Exhibition Games, Silkies, Sultans, Frizzles and Bantams are representative ornamental breeds.

In the manner of housing fowls we have two systems, widely different in their extremes. At one extreme is the colony plan, which consists in placing small houses for small flocks far enough apart to obviate the necessity of fences, thus giving free range, with but little mingling of the different flocks. At the other extreme we have the continuous apartment house. This kind of house consists of a series of separate pens, under one roof, opening directly into a hallway in the rear, or having doors between the pens without the hallway, or opening into a hallway and also into one another. There are

raise for the dairy, are given little consideration. Which of these lines of policy should be pursued every dairyman must determine for himself.

Some dairy cattle are noted for the quantity of milk they produce, others for the high quality or richness of their milk, which means they are good butter producers. Some combine quantity and quality.

There are cows of active habits which forage well on a wide range of scanty pasture and will profitably work up the coarser kinds of food in winter. There are others which have proved their capacity for making good returns when more closely confined and subjected to high feeding. Some cows give a great flow of milk for a comparatively short season, and others are noted for an even, steady yield of milk the year through. As a rule, the different dairy characteristics named pertain to different breeds, so that every dairyman is likely to find some one breed of dairy cattle better suited to his wants than any other. There is no special cheesemaking cow. The best butter cow is also the best for cheese. This fact has been demonstrated beyond dispute.

There are two very different ways of forming a dairy herd and of maintaining its size and quality. It may be done by buying or by breeding, and these two methods may be combined.

The purchasing plan is practiced to a considerable extent by those who produce milk for town and city supply. In a few cases it has been known to be successful where the work of the herd was to make butter. Applied in its extreme form, cows are bought when matured and at their prime, judged almost exclusively by their milk yield, are highly fed, so as to keep steadily gaining in flesh, and are sold, usually to the butcher, as soon as they cease to be profitable as milkers. The bull may be of any kind so long as he gets the cows in calf, as the calves are of value only as causing "fresh" cows and are disposed of as soon as possible. The first modification of this system is to keep extra good cows for several seasons and the next to raise heifers from some of the best milkers to replenish the herd. This way of making up a herd and keeping good its numbers requires abundant capital and rare judgment in buying and in selling. It cannot be recommended to one lacking experience, and even the shrewd buyer runs great risk of introducing disease.

The other extreme is to begin with a few well selected animals as a foundation and gradually build up the herd to the size desired by judicious breeding and natural increase. This method takes time, and time which may be money, but it is by far the safer and more satisfactory in its results.

A desirable combination in starting is to buy the number of cows desired and good animals of the sort determined in advance. If one's means will permit include a few superior cows and a first class bull at any rate. Let the cows selected be such as have had two calves and perhaps three, so that they may be judged by their own development and yet be young enough to improve and be in full profit for some years. With a herd thus formed begin at once the work of improvement by breeding and selection. Sell promptly any cow which proves unsatisfactory and replace her by the best increase of the herd, or purchase occasionally an animal which will raise the average quality.

A dairyman can hardly be advised to buy at once a full stock of pure bred cattle of any breed if his sole object and dependence for profit is to be the dairy product of the herd. Such a venture will necessitate large investment and should include the breeding of registered animals, for sale at remunerative prices, as a part of the business. Well bred and well selected grade cows of the line of blood desired seem to be the most profitable animals for the practical dairyman or at least the best to begin with. If enterprising and progressive the owner will hardly be content with grades only. He may begin with only his bull pure bred. Presently he will want a registered cow to match, then one or two more.

The bull is constantly referred to as "the head" of the herd, and that trite saying, "The bull is half the herd," should never be forgotten. The grade dam may be selected and largely relied upon to give size, form, constitution and capacity of production to her heifer calf. Its dairy quality, the inherent power to increase the richness of milk, is derived from the pure bred sire. One cow may prove a poor dam or fail to breed and still give profit in milk. Such a loss is comparatively trivial and the fault easily corrected. But if the bull fails or proves a poor sire the entire increase of a year may be lost. In getting a bull get the best, or at least approach that standard as nearly as possible. A common error among dairymen is to use immature bulls and to dispose of good ones before their merit as sires has been fairly proved. Bull calves are cheap, and young bulls are considered much easier to handle. But it is good advice to the buyer to purchase a bull of some age, whose progeny proves his value as a breeder, rather than a calf of exceptional pedigree, and to the owner, having a sire of proved excellence, to keep him and use him for years or as long as he shows himself potent and prepotent. Of course the question of too close inbreeding is not forgotten and must not be overlooked by the breeder. The writer is a thorough believer in the use of mature bulls of known value as sires.

The chief objection made to bulls of some age is that they are likely to be vicious and dangerous. But the great majority of bulls of all dairy breeds can be handled without the serious trouble if properly reared and managed.

INTENSIVE FARMING

Conducted by FRANK S. MONTGOMERY, M.S., Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator.

Raising a Tenth Acre of Tomatoes

Location of Plant.

Choose, if possible, a well-drained sandy or gravelly loam located so that it is well protected from early autumn frosts by being well up from the bottom of any narrow valley which may be upon the farm. While the richest soil is to be found at the bottom of the hill, that location is more subject to frost than one at the top of the hill. Choose an area which is level or only slightly sloping. Measure off the area so that it will contain 16 square rods. This can be done by using a tape or pole 16 feet long and first laying off 1 square rod, then increase this in each direction according to the available area until 16 square rods have been laid off. A convenient plot is one 2 rods wide and 8 rods long.

Make the land moderately rich by the use of stable manure, and if the plants seem to lack in size of foliage or vigor as they develop, sprinkle a tablespoonful of nitrate of soda over an area 2 feet in diameter about the base of each plant, exercising care to prevent the salts coming in contact with the foliage. Another method is to place a tablespoonful of nitrate of soda in a watering can and water the plants with the solution about four times during the growing season.

Setting in the Field.

Ordinarily the tomatoes should not be placed in the open until the earliest strawberries have begun to color. At planting time, if the plants are to be tied to stakes, which is undoubtedly desirable for this work, lay off the rows 4 feet apart and set the plants 2 feet apart in the row, which will allow 67 plants in each row, making a total of 603 plants on the one-tenth acre.

Not more than three shoots should be allowed to develop from near the base of each plant. As they grow

tie them carefully to a stake at least 4 feet tall driven in the soil beside each plant. In tying, be careful to use some soft twine or other material, making first a tie around the stake and a loop under the base of a leaf and around the stem, so as to avoid cutting the stem of the plant as it increases in size.

In those sections of the country which have a long growing season and it is not desired to secure fruits for the early market, tomato seed can be planted in the open at the same time that corn is planted and will yield a fairly good return of late fruits. The distance for planting can be the same as above suggested for the transplanted plants.

Cultivation.

The tomatoes should have frequent shallow cultivation to prevent competition from weeds and to maintain a loose mulch of earth over the ground to prevent evaporation and to take up and hold water which falls in showers. As soon as the ground is in fit condition after a shower, cultivation should be commenced. The drier the season the more frequent should be the cultivation, so as to prevent the formation of a crust or the compacting of the soil as a result of walking between the plants.

Pruning and Staking.

The plants which are tied to stakes as above suggested should be carefully pruned, so that no side branches develop on the one, two, or three stalks which are to be tied to the stakes. If tying is carefully attended to, the fruits will be exposed to the air and sunlight and will ripen more evenly than when lying on the ground or partly shaded by the foliage of the plant.

In a few weeks we will tell about spraying tomatoes. Next week we will have an article on cultivating and spraying potatoes.

Acre Yields Are Going Up

"For twenty years past the tendency in all the leading crops has been toward steadily increasing yields per acre. Take corn. In 1890 the country's average yield of corn per acre was twenty-three and one-half bushels, it has fluctuated since then, with good and bad seasons; but the tendency has been steadily upward, and in 1912 the average reached twenty-seven bushels, the highest it had known to that time.

"Wheat shows a like experience. In 1890 it was a fraction below twelve bushels average per acre; in 1912 it got up to a fraction above fourteen bushels. The increase was steady and persistent.

"Oats in 1890 averaged a trifle under twenty-five bushels. In 1912 they

just topped a thirty-bushel average per acre.

"Potatoes went just a bit over seventy bushels per acre in 1892. Then they climbed upward till they were ninety-six bushels in 1912.

"Barley increased its average yield from about twenty-one and one half to twenty-five and one half between 1890 and 1912.

"Rye made the greatest proportional gain, going up from eleven and three-fourths to sixteen and one-half bushels in the same interval.

"Buckwheat rose from thirteen to over nineteen bushels in the same period.

"Hay went up from 1.2 to 1.4 tons per acre."—Farm and Fireside.

ADVANTAGES OF THE BRICK ROAD

It Wears Best, Costs Less to Build and Is Never Dusty.

NEEDS LITTLE REPAIRING.

If Laid Properly With a Smooth Four Inch Concrete Base, a Two Inch Sand Cushion and a Cement Filler—Good in Any Weather.

The proper dimensions of a brick highway where they have been in use for a number of years is fourteen feet in width, with a seven foot clay track on the side. Many of them are built about nine feet in width, with a seven foot clay road on the side.

Such roads are built in many parts of this country at a cost of \$8,000 to \$10,000 a mile, says a writer in Good Roads. They have underneath that a four inch concrete base. That four inch concrete base is advisedly made smooth. Upon it is placed a two inch sand cushion that is uniformly compressed by using a hand roller weighing about 350 pounds. Two things are accomplished by that method. You have a uniform wearing plate. You have a support of the wearing surface that is uniform, and yet it has resiliency, so that neither the brick nor the cement that is placed between the bricks is at all injured in surface and will last indefinitely. After this foundation is thus prepared the bricks are placed upon it with the best edge up, and after that the pavement is smoothed, and then it is ready to receive the application of the cement filler.

In the application of the cement filler the secret of obtaining the quality is that the cement filler shall be made in the proper proportion and that proportion is one to one of the cement and sand. The only way to keep it in that proportion is to keep it in perfect agi-



ABOVE, LAYING THE CONCRETE BASE; BELOW, LAYING THE BRICKS.

tation until it lands in its place, and then after it becomes hardened it is uniform in character throughout, and any expansion and contraction which we are often called upon to explain is almost eliminated, because that is taken up in compression. But whatever remains may be taken care of simply by means of an expansion cushion alongside the curb.

As to the curb for a country highway, it is advisable simply to build it flush with the pavement, so the teams can pass on or off that pavement without let or hindrance.

As to its quality, after a pavement is thus constructed, it is almost impossible for it to get out of order, and I am almost inclined to refrain from offering the facts with reference to the durability of brick pavements thus constructed. We never have had a brick pavement in this country to call for repairs in twenty years, and that is something worth while that the American people ought to know. I am not an advocate of the use of brick generally and indiscriminately; you must have the sand clay roads, you must have the water bound macadam, you must have the water treated roads we have heard so much about. But upon excessively used roads over which would come continuously in almost unlimited numbers automobiles, trucks, farm wagons and traffic of all kinds, there is but one pavement that is economical to con-

DEPARTING FROM OLD TRADITIONS

High Schools Aid In Developing Kentucky Fruit Growing.

60,000 TREES IN ONE PLOT.

Extensive Apple Growing Associations Launched in Rowan and Hardin Counties—Movement Means Wider Use of Agriculture and Horticulture in Rural High Schools of the State.

The present year has seen a great impetus given to the fruit growing interests in Kentucky. Two different sections of the state have launched extensive co-operative apple growing associations. Both in Rowan and in Hardin counties the work has been helped and developed by our state department of agriculture. The department has furnished these counties



60,000 NEWLY GRAFTED APPLE TREES.

with four standard varieties of apple trees free of charge and has also agreed to advise and train the members of the association in the care and general cultivation of the young trees and orchards during the next five years.

When the newly grafted young trees were received by the association in Rowan county they were divided among the members, to be placed in

struct upon such a highway and that is either granite or brick. Of course a granite pavement would be out of the question, but brick is not prohibitive in cost for excessively used roads, and it is the solution of the problem as to the material for excessively used highways that the American people demand.

Although I cannot go into details and recite all the evidence of the economic value of brick roads on the excessively used highways of this country, I will state two or three of the advantages. Traction resistance is less than that of any road. It does not originate dust, and a farmer with the utmost comfort can have his house by the side of the highway without the dust flying in his window and yard. You can get about any time of the year. But the chief virtue of that road is that it is never out of repair, and it is good for use night or day, winter or summer, wet or dry.

home gardens for the summer's growth. In Hardin county it was decided best to plant and cultivate the 60,000 young trees in one nursery plot. While plans were being discussed as to the best place and manner of caring for this nursery work the agricultural class of the county high school offered to take the trees and carry them through the summer until transplanting time next autumn.

Just next to the high school at Elizabethtown a fertile piece of sod land was broken and carefully prepared for the tender young stock. The day the planting took place was made something of a gala day for the students, especially as two experts from the state agricultural station, a government expert and a Louisville newspaper man came to inspect the work.

When the 60,000 trees, enough to set 1,500 acres, were stacked in the side yard they did not look as if they would require much time to plant. But after the bundles were opened and tiny



HIGH SCHOOL BOYS SETTING OUT YOUNG STOCK.

bunches that could be held in one hand were seen to contain seventy-five or a hundred small trees the boys started first at the bundles and then at the well worked ground.

The splendid part of this work lies in the fact that the high school is stepping outside of the old, narrow, musty limits of educational tradition and is doing something of very definite value for the community. It will undoubtedly be of great benefit to the boys who do the work, their fathers, their friends and neighbors, in gaining a new viewpoint of what education will mean in the coming years.

The development of Kentucky's resources should be the first aim of every citizen, and when the enormous practical value of this work is realized it will give a great impetus to every form of agricultural endeavor.

If this work is a pronounced success this year it will naturally mean a wider use of agriculture and horticulture in our rural high schools over the whole state. When this comes it will also mean that each community will be willing to put much larger sums of money into its school than it has in the past. Let us hope that many high schools will follow this splendid start.



of BOURBON POULTRY CURE down a chick's throat cures croup, a few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents cholera, diarrhoea and other chick diseases. One 6cc bottle makes 12 gallons of medicine. At all drugists. Sample and booklet on "Diseases of Poultry" sent FREE. Bourbon Remedy Co. Louisville, Ky.

Studebaker

"Yes Sir! Studebaker wagons are made to back up a reputation."

"I know, because wagons of every make come into my shop for repairs, and I have a chance to see how few are Studebakers."

That's the opinion of thousands of blacksmiths who know the quality of Studebaker wagons.

The owners never regretted that they bought Studebakers.

Tested materials, accurate workmanship insure a wagon unequalled for durability, and this careful selection of wood, iron, steel, paint and varnish has been a fixed rule with the Studebaker Company for sixty years. That is why a Studebaker wagon runs easiest and lasts longest. It is built on honor.

Whether you live in town or country, there is a Studebaker vehicle to fill your requirements for business or pleasure—and harness of every description made as carefully as are Studebaker vehicles.

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KANSAS CITY DENVER
PORTLAND, ORE.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Representative

We are authorized to announce D. G. Wood of Jackson County as a candidate for Representative of the 71st Legislative District, comprising the Counties of Clay, Jackson and Owsley, subject to the action of the Republican Primary, Aug. 2nd, 1913.

For Representative

We are authorized to announce W. R. Reynolds of Jackson County as a candidate for Representative from the Counties of Jackson, Owsley and Clay before the Republican voters at the August Primary 1913. Your votes are respectfully solicited. (ad)

For Representative

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of H. Clay Baldwin of Datha, Jackson County, Ky., for Representative of the 71st Legislative District, composed of Clay, Jackson and Owsley Counties, subject to the action of all voters at the Republican Primary to be held Aug. 2nd, 1913.

For Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County

I am a candidate for Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican voters at the State Primary, Aug. 2nd, 1913. Your support is earnestly solicited and will be duly appreciated.

Respectfully,
H. F. Minter.

For Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County

I hereby announce my candidacy for re-election to the office of County Superintendent of Jackson County, and earnestly ask the voters and all good people interested in the cause of education in the county to give me their support.

Neither my individual interest nor the individual interest of any other candidate should be considered by any voter in deciding whom he will support. The question should be, "Who can and will do most for the cause of education in our county?"

I am glad that almost every voter is personally acquainted with me. He knows me educationally, morally, and socially. He knows whether I have ever said I would do a thing and failed to do it. He knows whether I have done my utmost for the schools and the people of my county. He knows the conditions of the schools, when I was elected and their present condition, and he knows of the efforts put forth by me, working both day and night, in an endeavor to make the conditions better. So if the people of the county believe from all the facts and circumstances that the interest of Jackson County schools would be best promoted by re-electing me, I shall be very thankful.

Yours for better education and more of it in Jackson County.
J. J. Davis.

For Sheriff of Owsley County

I am a candidate for the office of sheriff of Owsley County, subject to the action of the Republican Primary, Aug. 1913. I hope to meet every voter and if I fail in getting to see you I earnestly appeal to you all for your influence and support in the coming primary.

Respectfully,
John W. Frost.

JACKSON COUNTY McKEE

McKee, May 12.—The Commencement exercises of the Academy last week were well attended and enjoyed by all. Rev. John Vandermulen of Louisville gave the principal address. His subject was "Jean of Arc." Miss Grace Engle was at home a few days from Berea last week for the Commencement.—J. R. Hays bought a buggy last week.—J. J. Davis is attending a superintendents' meeting in Richmond this week.—People from town are making several fishing trips to Laurel Fork.—Fred Jones and Ed Strong were in town, Friday and Saturday.—Sam Standifer of Clover Bottom was in town, Saturday.—An examination was held Friday and Saturday for those who wished a diploma in the common school branches. Moss Farmer was the only applicant.—D. J. Collier and wife were visiting at Welchburg, Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Fairy Reynolds is going to Berea on a few weeks visit.—Stanley Engle went to Berea, Monday, to take his sister, Grace.—H. F. Minter and wife were visiting relatives at Green Hall, Saturday and Sunday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hays on the 8th inst, a fine boy.

PARROT

Parrot, May 10.—Abel, the little son of Dan Cunagin, has been sick several days with pneumonia fever.

—Mrs. Nora E. Cole and little son, Merle, who have been visiting relatives here for two weeks, returned home to Hamilton, O., last Sunday.—Bob Gabbard left, last Tuesday, for Hamilton, O., where he will work, this summer.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Harris, May 6th, a fifteen pound boy. The baby died and was buried in the Cunagin graveyard. The mother is very poorly.—Ova Tussey of Middlefork and W. M. Lakes of Isaacs attended church at this place, Sunday.—Rev. Cornett of Clay County is visiting his son, Elijah of this place.—Mrs. Leatha Tussey of Middlefork visited her daughter, Mrs. Maria Gabbard, Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Susie Cunagin has been sick for several days.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gabbard are visiting relatives at Hurley.—Church at this place the fourth Saturday and Sunday, conducted by Rev. Tilford Cornelius.

GRAY HAWK

Gray Hawk, May 12.—Cold weather still continues.—The Rev. Louis Sandlin preached to a large crowd at Gray Hawk, Sunday night.—Mr. Clay Underwood, the eye specialist, was in town a few days, last week, selling glasses and doing work on clocks and sewing machines.—G. W. Tischer was in our midst one day this week, trading horses and buying cattle.—Mrs. Nancy Culton of Hamilton, O., is visiting at Gray Hawk for a few days.—W. R. Engle, our bustling merchant, has a new Henderson wagon. He is also agent for same.

DOUBLICK

Double Lick, May 7.—Several of this place attended church at Pine Grove, Sunday.—There is church at Pine Grove the fourth of every month. Everybody come.—J. F. Dean passed thru this vicinity, Saturday.—Several of this place are planning to take the examination at McKee on the 16th and 17th.—Miss Pollie McCollum who has been in school at Annville for some time returned to her home, Saturday.—Mrs. Ollie and Ellen Callihan spent Sunday at Perry McCollum's.—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Martin spent Sunday at Jno. Martin's.

CLAY COUNTY BURNING SPRINGS

Burning Springs, May 8.—Malin Standafer has returned from a trip to Perry County.—Joseph Rawlings was recently married to Miss Drucilla Hornsby of Caution. Their many friends wish them much happiness and prosperity.—Mrs. Lloyd Begley and family have returned from a visit to her father, the Rev. Smith of Egypt.—H. W. Carmack is home assisting his son, Grant, in getting their new ground ready to plant corn. J. W. Montgomery has gone to Hamilton, O., to do masonry on bridge work.—John Howard of Laurel Creek, who has been in the west, returned last night to close up his mercantile business. He expects to locate in New Mexico.—The Athletic league had a box supper, Saturday night, and realized about twenty-five dollars. They expect to buy a baseball outfit with the proceeds. They will announce an ice cream festival later.—Gill White returned this week from Berea College Normal Dept.—The youngest son of Begley's is very sick.—Wm. Campbell, Columbus Thompson and Cleo Campbell of Caution spent today with friends here.—Among the many useful needed improvements are the new cellars of Messrs. T. C. McDaniel and Begley.—The farmers are busy finishing planting their corn and are now anxious for a good rain as all vegetation needs it very much.—Robert Rawlings and wife of Manchester visited friends here this week.

LAUREL CREEK

Laurel Creek, May 8.—Owing to the dry weather, farmers are getting done planting corn.—J. S. Howard returned, Wednesday from a six months stay in New Mexico.—Carlo Clark and sister, Stella, were welcome visitors at H. L. Morgan's last Sunday.—Lucian Morgan visited friends on Sexton, Sunday.—Dr. P. J. Keith's family visited relatives of this place, the past week.—Church at Brown Mission, Sunday, was attended by a large crowd.—Miss Nannie Howard visited relatives at Adella the past week.—Rev. Baker, who has been in school at Oneida, the past winter, has returned home, and is preparing for the examination.—G. D. Morgan made a business trip to London the past week.

OWSLEY COUNTY COW CREEK

Cow Creek, May 9.—Most all our citizens are busy planting corn.—Lewis Moore is building a new addition to the Grassy Branch School house.—Miss Hettie Frost and Robert Eekymer were married recently.—Several citizens have gone to Ohio

May I be There to See

Continued from First Page

uates ready to begin. Here will be an interval for music and another change of seats. People who are tired of sitting in the Tabernacle may leave and others who have been strolling through the exhibits in the different buildings will come in.

Ten young ladies and ten young gentlemen graduate from the Collegiate Department this year. The majority are from Kentucky, but there are representatives from Kansas, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Tennessee and North Carolina. In the middle of their exercise there will be three guns to give notice that the end is approaching and at twenty minutes before twelve there will be four guns to indicate that the graduates have all spoken and it is time to crowd the Tabernacle and witness the presentation of the degrees.

The Harmonia Society sings its wonderful anthem, and then the classes will come forward one after another to receive their degrees and diplomas with the farewell words of the President. (The Academy graduates receive their diplomas Saturday night and the graduates of the Foundational Schools on the previous Thursday.)

Besides the giving out of degrees and diplomas, prize Bibles are given to those who have done best in Bible work.

And then comes the jolly lunch hour. Friends who never meet except once a year will lunch together on the grass or under the pavilion by the Library and swap news and stories.

At one o'clock begins the educational addresses. Two great speakers are engaged for this year—the Rev. H. Grant Person of Newton, Massachusetts, and the Honorable James J. Britt of Asheville, North Carolina.

Nobody ever enjoys a day more or carries away better things to remember than those people who attend a Berea Commencement. May I be there to see!

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A FLY.



—Coffman in New York American.

since the flood.—Jas. R. Gabbard and H. C. Mason, trustees of the two schools on Indian Creek, have been taking the census. There were 76 in the lower district and 118 in the upper district of school age.—Miss Florence Baker is confined with tuberculosis.—Hon. Clay Baldwin, a young man by the name of Wood, spoke at Booneville, Monday, in the interest of their candidacy for Representative.

SEBASTIAN

Sebastian, May 10.—Ned Roberts made a trip to Tallega, Monday.—Billie Williams left, Sunday, for his home at Newfound.—Married, last week, Richard Gilbert of this place and Miss Kate Mason of Sugar Camp, near Booneville. We wish them a happy and prosperous life.—Mrs. Polly Baker of Cortland visited her brother, Elisha Gabbard, Friday night.—Miss Gip Baker passed thru here, yesterday, on her way to Cortland.—Most every one here has his corn crop planted.—Miss Sophia Baker has returned home from Buckhorn College where she has been attending school this winter.—Harlan Baker and Walter McIntosh are visiting relatives at Island Creek at present.

EARNSTVILLE

Earnstville, May 12.—We are having very cool nights, with some frost this morning and yesterday morning, but doing but little damage. We are also having some very dry weather. The ground is getting so hard the farmers can hardly break it, but most of them are about thru planting corn.—The Societies of the Welfare Knights and Sisters met, yesterday, at Bradshaw school with a good crowd.—Jeff Campbell of Frankfort is visiting J. T. Gray at this place.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY BOONE

Boone, May 12.—Regular church services were held at Fairview, Sunday.—Mrs. Carol Martin, who has been very sick, is recovering.—M. R. Watkins who is very sick has been taken to Richmond.—J. H. Lambert made a business trip to Mt. Vernon, Monday.—Dr. Gibson of Richmond was here one day last week.—Mrs. Nora Wren is on the sick list.—There were meetings at the home of Andrew Byrd, Sunday, conducted by the Rev. Owen Allen of Cartersville, and the Rev. Mc Lamb of Copper Creek.—Mrs. Jessie Smith and Miss Ethel Young were shopping in Berea, Saturday.

CLIMAX

Climax, May 12.—It is very dry and cool in this part.—Isaac Rector, Grant York and McKinley Rector visited at Kirksville the 3rd, 4th and 5th of this month.—The Buckeye Christian church holds meetings every fourth Saturday and Sunday in each month. Everybody welcome.—Uncle Robert Leger of Orlando visited his brother at this place the 4th.

GABBARD COUNTY PAINT LICK

Paint Lick, May 12.—Mrs. Mary E. Gabbard and daughter, Nannie Soper, attended the funeral of her sister, Mrs. Lydia Coyle, Tuesday. Mrs. Oscar Gabbard and Miss Leova Morris visited friends in Berea, Saturday and Sunday.—R. H. Soper and family visited his sister, Mrs. Addie Gentry, Sunday.—Mrs. Mary Guinn and three children of Mercer County came, Saturday, for a two weeks visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Botkins.—Mrs. Mary E. Gabbard and son, Oscar, visited her daughter, Mrs. Fannie Brockman at Lowell, Saturday and Sunday.—Farmers are getting along nicely with corn planting.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

**Economizes Butter, Flour,
Eggs; makes the food more
appetizing and wholesome**

**The only Baking Powder made
from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar**

BERTSCHE JAILED

**SAID TO BE HEAD OF A CRIMINAL
TRUST—CROOKS RUSHING
TO COVER.**

Numerous Politicians and Policemen
Are Involved in the Ring, De-
clares State's Attorney.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Chicago.—Gamblers, confidence men and clairvoyants who have poured into Chicago since the police shake-up following the Rosenthal murder in New York, were given a severe jolt when it became known that the police had arrested Barney Bertsche. As proprietor of a West Randolph street saloon, Bertsche is said by State's Attorney Horne, to have become the protector of gamblers, thugs, wire tappers and all kinds of confidence men, and for many months the protection money paid to him appeared to provide immunity to the operators here. His seeming power to grant immunity enticed a crowd of New York criminals to this city when they found that the "protection" game was up in New York for the time being. It is said, Bertsche is charged by the state's attorney with being the head of a great criminal trust and his arrest is causing the crooks much anxiety as to where to move next.

YANKEES FLEE WITH MEXICANS.

El Paso, Tex.—Americans and Mexican residents of the rich mining town of Parral are fleeing for safety, with the federal garrison of 1,200, which evacuated when the constitutionalist forces came in sight. Riding everything, from burros to bicycles, the refugees are on their way to Chihuahua City. It will require a week to make the 200 miles. It is thought a battle will result before the arrival of the refugees at the state capital. Already rumors have come back of fighting, in which groups of insurgents have begun to harass the retreating federal column preliminary to an actual attack.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST.

Manila, P. I.—The worst typhoon experienced in years struck the islands, causing many deaths and wrecking several small steamers and numerous lighter craft. The known fatalities at sea total 100, but the total death list from the storm is swelling with incoming reports. It is believed that at least 500 lost their lives. It is believed no Americans lost their lives.

STUDENT KILLED BY AUTO.

Detroit, Mich.—Allan W. Tull, of Kingston, Md., a member of the senior law class at the University of Michigan, was struck by an unidentified automobile and died a short time later of his injuries.

HEALTH HINT FOR TODAY.

Care of Babies.

Watch especially the nose and eyes of the child. If the child has a bad cough do not let it be neglected, but take the baby at once to a doctor for treatment. Symptoms of serious bronchial disorders are usually evident at the start, and much sickness can be avoided by proper precautionary measures.

Give the babies plenty of fresh air, but do not let them become chilled. Watch the eyes and ears for any signs of soreness and have such ailments promptly remedied. Do not let a slight cold develop into a greater one that may lead suddenly to membranous croup or diphtheria. Cleanliness and scrupulous care of the baby's eyes, ears, nose and throat mean the saving of many hours of worryment for you and perhaps even the life of the child. Do not bundle up the baby too much simply because it is winter. Simply make sure the child is warmly clad.

CONFERENCE ON EASTERN KENTUCKY

A hastily called but important conference on the educational and industrial interests of Eastern Kentucky was held in Richmond, Tuesday of this week.

The occasion was a visit of Dr. A. P. Bourland of Washington, D. C., Executive Secretary for the Conference of Education in the South. The members were entertained very handsomely at the Normal School by Dr. Crabbe and other instructors there. T. J. Coates, Supervisor of Rural Schools for the state, presided, and addresses and reports were made by President Frost, Prof. Lewis and Instructor Smith of Berea, Smith and others of the Richmond faculty, and Superintendents Davis of Whitley, Wilson of Bell, Evans of Knox, Davis of Jackson, Thomas of Knott, Miss Stewart of Rowan, Mr. Eubanks of the Southern School Journal and others.

The chief thought of the conference was that the mountains needed more money, and must get it out of the land by better tillage and farm management, and that the teachers must somehow start things in the upward direction.

Oh, that mine eyes might closed be
To what concerns me not to see;
That deafness might possess mine ear
To what concerns me not to hear;
That truth my tongue might always tie
From ever speaking foolishly.
—Thomas Eliwood.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 2 white 62@62½c, No. 1 white 61@61½c, No. 4 white 59½@60½c, No. 2 yellow 59@59½c, No. 3 yellow 58½@59½c, No. 4 yellow 57@58½c, No. 2 mixed 59@59½c, No. 3 mixed 58@58½c, No. 4 mixed 56½@57½c, white ear 65@67c, yellow ear 66@68c, mixed ear 65@67c.
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$17.50@18.25, standard timothy \$16.50@17, No. 2 timothy \$15.50@16, No. 3 timothy \$13.50@14, No. 1 clover mixed \$16@16.50, No. 2 clover mixed \$14@14.50, No. 1 clover \$15@16, No. 2 clover \$13@14.

Oats—No. 2 white 39@39½c, standard white 38½@39c, No. 3 white 37½@39c, No. 4 white 35½@36c, No. 2 mixed 35½@36c, No. 3 mixed 35@35½c, No. 4 mixed 34@34½c.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.08@1.11, No. 3 red \$1.05@1.07, No. 4 red \$0.86@1.01.

Poultry—Hens, heavy, over 4 lbs 16c; 4 lbs and under, 16c; old roosters, 16c; springers, to 1½ lb, 30@36c; 2 lbs and over, 20@25c; ducks, 4 lbs and over, 14c; white, under 4 lbs, 12c; turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 16c; young, 14c.

Cattle—Shippers \$7.25@7.85, extra to extra \$8@8.10; butcher steers, choice \$7.90@8, good to choice \$7.25@7.85, common to fair \$5.25@7; heifers, extra \$7.90@8, good to choice \$7.50@7.85, common to fair \$5.25@7.25; cows, extra \$6.50@6.75, good to choice \$5.85@6.40, common to fair \$4@5.75; canners, \$5.25@4.50.

Bulls—Bologna \$6@7, extra \$7.10, fat bulls \$6.75@7.25.

Calves—Extra \$9.25, fair to good \$7.50@9, common and large \$5.50@8.75.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$8.40@8.50, good to choice packers and butchers \$8.45@8.50, mixed packers \$8.35@8.45, stags \$4.50@6.65, extra \$6.75, common to choice heavy fat sows \$5.50@7.65, extra \$7.75, light shippers \$7.85@8.50, pigs (100 lbs and less) \$5@7.75.

Clipped Sheep—Extra \$5.25, good to choice \$4.85@5.16, common to fair \$4@4.75, wool sheep \$4@5.75.

Clipped Lambs—Extra \$7.50, good to choice \$7@7.40, common to fair \$5@6.85, wool lambs \$4.50@8, spring lambs \$7@11.

STUDIES NOT TO BE BLAMED.

New York.—"Social inebriety" is the term used by Arthur C. Harris, president of the board of education of Montclair, N. J., in respect to the conditions alleged to prevail among the school children of that town. He says the studies are improperly blamed for the "results of tremendous social pace under which the children labor." He declares that the parents act with great impropriety in allowing the children to take part in social affairs that destroy their health and nerve force.